FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 191 1 October 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Resumption of Geneva INF Talks Examined AA 1
Kvitsinskiy Remarks AA 1
[Shishkovskiy]
Unequal Proposals [Kozyakov] AA 1
Pershing Missile Plans [Olin] AA 2
GDR's MBFR Delegate Rejects West's Draft Treaty AA 3
European Concern at U.S. CW Stocks Grows AA 3
[Lomov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Sep]
U.S. Militarization of Space Denounced AA 4
[Ponomarev]
NOVOYE VREMYA on U.S. Nuclear Arms Policy [1 Oct] AA 5
Peaceful U.S.-Soviet Relations Advocated AA 6
WFTU Adopts Appeal in Arms Race at Brussels Meeting AA 6
Scholars' Communique Against Nuclear War Noted AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Shield-82 Exercises Held in Bulgaria BB 1
Activities 29 Sep [Orlov] BB 1
End of Exercises BB 1
Comparison on Delegations BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Lao Emigre Presence in UN 'Flagrant Injustice' CC 1
[Kharkov]
Gromyko Sees Italy's Colombo, UN Representatives CC 2
Italian Foreign Minister CC 2
Other Delegation Heads CC 2
Kornilov Compares Soviet, U.S. Efforts at UN CC 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN]
Scientists' Forum Denounces Arms Race, Israel CC 3
International Conference of Journalists in Frunze CC 3
Brezhnev Message [PRAVDA 3 Sep] CC 3
Final Document [Biryukov] CC 4
Official Cites Progress of Foreign Tourism CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zamyatin Attacks Reagan Administration Policies A 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 29 Sep]
CIA Methods Condemned; 'Spies' Expelled A 8
[Karchevskiy in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Sep]
Kirkpatrick Book on U.S. Policy Profiled A 10
Setunskiy Report A 10
Matyash Comment A 11

CHINA

Ilichev Reported Going to PRC To Renew Dialogue B 1
Ilichev Statement [TANJUG] B 1
Qian Qichen Remarks [KYODO] B 1
PRC 33d Anniversary Commemorated in Moscow B 1
Comparison on Greetings B 1
Friendship Meeting B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Plan To Deploy F-16's in Japan Castigated C 1
Vykhukhalev Commentary C 1
Biryukov Commentary C 1
Japan Socialist Party Delegation Visits C 2
Mongolia's Tsedenbal Leaves for Home 28 Sep C 2
Cooperation Talks Held With Mongolians C 3
[PRAVDA 23 Sep]
U.S. Sells Electric Prods to South Korea C 3
Briefs: Protocol With Japan C 3

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Publishes Joint Soviet-Indian Declaration [comparison] D 1
[27 Sep]
Shcherbitskiy Meets With Gandhi in Kiev D 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Sep]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Brezhnev-Lao Leader Meeting, Lao Ties Discussed E 1
[Krichevskiy]
Truong Chinh-Led SRV Delegation To Pay Visit E 1
SRV Leaders Send Thanks for Anniversary Cable E 2
[PRAVDA 23 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Commentary on Western Subversion Cited F 1
LCY Plenum Debates Domestic Economic Crisis F 1
[PRAVDA 26 Sep]
CSSR's Husak, SED's Mittag Meet in Prague F 2
[ADN]
PRAVDA Reports Demichev, BCP's Zhivkov Meeting F 2
[comparison]

WESTERN EUROPE

TASS Reports Five Dead in Aeroflot Plane Crash G 1
Schmidt Says Policy of Detente Will Continue G 1
Arkhipov Receives UK Trade Ambassador G 1
USSR-British Cooperation Commission Meets G 1
Finnish Chief of State Visits Moscow G 2
Kanninen Arrival [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Sep] G 2
Visit Concludes [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Sep] G 2
Tikhonov Congratulates New Danish Prime Minister G 3
Danish CP Leader Comments on Visit to USSR G 3
Austrian Workers To Build Plant in Belorussia G 3
[VOLKSSTIMME 26 Sep]
Alekseyev on Cyprus Independence Day G 4
Briefs: Soviet-Irish Joint Commission G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Marines in Lebanon 'De Facto Occupation' H 1
Varying U.S. Reaction to Israeli Responsibility H 1
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA]
Soviet Mideast Peace Initiative Supported H 2
PRAVDA Call [26 Sep] H 2
IZVESTIYA Overview [Geyvandov, 27 Sep] H 2
Israeli CP Official H 5
UN Condemns Massacre, Demands Troop Withdrawal H 5
[Tolkunov, Menkes in PRAVDA 26 Sep]
PRAVDA Comment H 6
Gilashvili Receives Khalid al-Fahum 28 Sep H 6
San'a' Report H 6
'Arafat Attends PLO Meetings in Damascus H 7
PDRY Official Visits, Comments on Mideast H 7
Briefs: Soviet-Algerian Shipping H 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Brezhnev, Malagasy President Exchange Greetings J 1
NIN Article on Soviet Policy in Africa Attacked J 1
[Kulik in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
Land Distribution To Occur in Zimbabwe J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views Resolution on TRUD R 1
[21 Sep]
Urbanization Problems Viewed by R 3
[Mylnikova in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Sep]
Brezhnev Meeting With Azerbaijan Leaders R 5
[comparison]
Correction to Brezhnev's 26 Sep Baku Speech R 5
Reports on Leader Appearances 22 Sep-1 Oct R 6
Kapitonov in Chechen-Ingush R 6
Kunayev in Alma Ata R 6
Maslennikov Press Conference R 6
Rashidov at Literary Soiree R 6
Romanov Pipeline Address R 7
Romanov at Propangandist Aktiv R 7
Romanov at Agriculture Meeting R 7
Solomentsev at Reception R 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Hay, Silage Stock Building T 1
Preparations for Winter T 1
Agricultural Developments for 27-29 Sep Reported T 1
Voznesenskiy on Microbiological Industry T 3
Agriculture Minister on Farm Efficiency T 4
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 39]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1411 Launched To Study Outer Space U 1
Rzhanov on Introducing New Technologies U 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Sep]

RESUMPTION OF GENEVA INF TALKS EXAMINED

Kvitsinskiy Remarks

LD302212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

Today at the building of the Soviet mission to the European section of the United Nations, the first plenary session of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe ended.

We have asked Yuriy Aleksandrovich Kvitsinskiy, head of the Soviet delegation and special ambassador, to say a few words about the resumption of this important dialogue.

[Begin recording] As you know, the Soviet Union approaches the problem under discussion from constructive, businesslike positions and is conducting the talks from the point of view of achieving an agreement that would ensure a radical reduction and limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons on both sides, and serve the cause of the security of the peoples and of peace in Europe. Our proposals envisage setting up an extensive zone of reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and adjacent seas, and a reduction in the number of medium-range carriers in the zone by more than three times.

Our country has both the desire and the concrete practical deeds spoken of by Leonid Brezhnev which allow us to halt the buildup in Europe of ever more destructive types of nuclear arms and to avert the danger of a nuclear conflict. Thus it is now up to the U.S. We are of course ready to respect and have regard for their interests; but we expect from the U.S. a realistic approach to the matter and due consideration of our legitimate rights and interests. [end recording]

Unequal Proposals

LD010208 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Comment by Vladyslav Kozyakov]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons in Europe have just resumed in Geneva. People everywhere welcome the event because the prevention ofa nuclear catastrophe largely depends on curbing the nuclear arms race on the European Continent. And the major question the public is interested in is about the prospects of the negotiations. What can be expected of the talks at a time when the Reagan administration pursues a policy which is openly hostile to the Soviet Union and other socialist nations and has nothing in common with easing tensions and improving international relations?

As is known, the previous Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear disarmament were also very complicated. It took much time to come to SALT I and SALT II agreements. But despite all the difficulties, mutually acceptable understandings were achieved because both sides declared their adherence to the principles of the relaxation of tensions. At this time both sides agreed that nuclear disarmament is the only possible way to prevent a nuclear war and strengthen peace. And both sides adhered to the principles of equality and like security.

Now the situation is different. The Reagan administration pursues a dangerous military policy which is more militaristic and reactionary than of any American administration of the postwar period. Now the White House and the Pentagon regard a nuclear war as acceptable and contemplate the possibility of a limited but lengthy nuclear war in Europe. Now the President of the United States calls for a crusade against the Soviet Union and gives priority to the programs of nuclear rearmament. Such is the background of the United States' attitude toward the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe now resumed in Geneva.

As for the Reagan proposals for the talks, they are not serious at all. Though they are named zero option, they provide for no reduction of nuclear weapons the United States, Britain and France have in Europe. The only reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe proposed by the Reagan administration is the reduction of Soviet medium-range arms. In other words, Washington suggests a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union in exchange for not deploying additional American nuclear missiles in Europe. It looks fully suspicious that the American leaders are not inclined to positively consider any Soviet proposals based on the principles of equality and like security.

Let us recall that the Soviet Union suggested to freeze all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by both sides. The American side rejected the proposal. Then the Soviet Union announced that it would unilaterally freeze its medium-range missiles deployed in the European part of the country and moreover it would somewhat reduce its weapons of that class. And this Soviet initiative was not backed by the United States.

American officials often say they are for substantial reductions of nuclear weapons in Europe. The question arises, however, why the Reagan administration is not willing to agree to a reduction of the existing medium-range weapons in Europe by two-thirds, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. And besides, Washington is not at all prepared to positively react to the Soviet Union's suggestion on the true zero option, that is, to come to terms on removing all nuclear weapons, medium-range and tactical, from Europe.

Well, the major issue now is the (?actual) approach of the American administration to the Soviet-American relations and to the problems of consolidating peace and bringing about disarmament. Speaking the other day in the city of Baku, President Leonid Brezhnev once again stressed that the Soviet Union tries to improve relations with the United States and come to terms on just, mutually acceptable agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, strategic or medium-range. Unfortunately, there are no indications that the present American leadership is prepared to follow suit and this casts a shadow over the prospects of Soviet-American talks just resumed in Geneva.

Pershing Missile Plans

LD302350 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A spokesman for the United States Defense Department has declared that no change is envisaged in the plan to site Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles in Federal Germany at the end of 1983. Commentary is by Viktor Olin:

The question regarding the Pershing II missiles was put to the Defense Department spokesman not accidentally, for it is a question of a nuclear-missile system which has been put into production even without undergoing summer tests. Defense Secretary Mr Weinberger gave the appropriate order last November contrary to the objections of experts who have expressed serious doubts as to the reliability of the missiles. This doubt, by the way, was confirmed during a trial launching last July when the missile went out of control and exploded 17 seconds after takeoff.

It is known that the decision to reequip or to site some 600 medium-range nuclear missiles was taken under the pretext of concern for the security of the continent. The Pershing story belies this version, since this system increases the risk of nuclear warfare breaking out, as the experts say, from an unsanctioned or accidental use of the nuclear weapons.

Then why is the Washington administration insisting on realizing a plan that is potentially dangerous to world peace? The answer to this question should be sought in quite another field, unconcerned for the security of the West Europeans. The thing is that the Pershing story has come to the surface not by chance. It has aroused interest in connection with the resumption in Geneva of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. The talks are aimed at reaching agreement on ways of reducing and finally abolishing systems of mass annihilation weapons on the continent.

This is the task the Soviet Union set itself, proceeding from the parity of forces of the opposing sides. The United States' stand is quite different. It is striving to make use of the talks in Geneva as an auxiliary means to attain its basic strategic objective: to have a general military superiority both in Europe and in the rest of the world. And the main role in this objective has been assigned to medium-range missiles including the Pershing II missile.

Washington is insisting that the Soviet Union dismantle all its medium-range systems in exchange for United States' agreement not to begin its so-called rearmament plan. This option leaves the Soviet Union actually defenseless before the other kinds of NATO nuclear weapons, known as forward-based weapons, around its border. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot agree to unilateral disarmament.

One can usually judge the sincerity of an approach to resolving complex problems from the concrete actions of the interested sides. In this respect, the Soviet Union has in its favor its unilateral termination of the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, and even a reduction of some of their numbers. It, too, can claim credit for a most important international obligation not to be the first to us the nuclear weapon.

The delegation of the United States cannot boast similar achievements. As before, it banks on setting up new stockpiles of nuclear weapons including the Pershing II missile.

GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE REJECTS WEST'S DRAFT TREATY

LD301810 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna September 30 TASS -- Addressing a scheduled plenary meeting at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, Ambassador A. Wieland, head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, criticised the draft treaty submitted by Western participating states. A spokesman for the delegation told newsmen that the ambassador had stressed that the document was side-tracking the settlement of the key aspects of the reduction of military potentials of the sides or offered solutions unacceptable for socialist countries.

Contrary to the accord reached earlier, the Western draft removed that issued from the agenda of the negotiations, Ambassador Wieland said. It failed to provide either for a reduction or for the setting of a ceiling on the strength of the air force personnel. The draft failed to offer a mutually acceptable solution to the problem concerning the mechanism of maintaining equal collective levels of strength of the armed forces of both alliances following the completion of the reduction process. The draft proposed instead of procedure of troop reduction which was in effect discriminatory with respect to the Soviet Union. Western delegations did not take account of the stand of socialist countries on the issue of verifying the observance of the agreement, and continued to press on a system of control measures which was unacceptable in its character.

The representative of the GDR rejected the attempts made by NATO countries at covering up their responsibility for dragging out the talks by referring to the fact that the so-called numerical issue artificially created by the Western side itself remained outstanding.

EUROPEAN CONCERN AT U.S. CW STOCKS GROWS

PM301043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by O. Lomov under the ruberic "International Notes": "Chemical 'Mines' in West Europe"]

[Text] The movement of protest against the Pentagon's criminal plans to turn the continent into a gigantic chemical weapons depot is expanding in the West European countries.

The West European public's indignation and anger have been aroused by new reports on U.S. chemical weapons on FRG territory. It has become known that 10,000 tons of supertoxic nerve gas are being stored at a U.S. depot in the region of the city of Fischbach (Rhineland-Palatinate).

In addition, the press reports, U.S. chemical weapons are also stockpiled in the region of the cities of Hanau, Mannheim and Massweiler. According to specialists' calculations there are enough chemical weapons stockpiled in the FRG to destroy every living thing in Europe. Nonetheless, the U.S. military-political leadership plans to further expand its depots for storing toxins in the FRG. Some $18 million has been earmarked for this year. It is planned to build five new binary weapon depots on West German territory.

The U.S. strategists who are behaving in West Europe as though they own it are not stopping here. They are preparing to deploy their chemical weapons in other countries of the region too. In addition to the FRG, it is planned to stockpile chemical ammunition primarily at U.S. bases in Britain and Italy and then in other West European countries.

A chemical danger is thus increasingly looming over Europe. The United States does not conceal its designs. J. Wade, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, has said that the stockpiling of chemical weapons in Europe, including binary weapons, is essential "to be able to wage large-scale chemical war in Europe." Here the U.S. administration is not anxious about the security of its West European allies and is not worried that if the U.S. aggressors unleash a war, the chemical weapons depots in Europe could be the prime targets for retaliatory strikes. In that case, what would be the fate of the peoples of the West European countries?

Even the actual storage of stocks of supertoxic substances in the center of densely populated Europe creates a threat to the civilian population. For instance, recently the population of the West German city of Darmstadt miraculously escaped catastrophe when a truck transporting toxins in cylinders from one U.S. depot to another was involved in an accident. Accidents and toxin leaks could lead to grave consequences.

You ask: Who needs to deploy U.S. weapons in Europe? For the European countries it is an additional threat to the lives and health of millions of people. The population of Europe is concerned with the proximity of U.S. delayed-action chemical "mines." The peoples are realizing increasingly the danger of the U.S. administration's plans to increase chemical weapons stocks in Europe and are reluctant to turn their countries into the Pentagon's chemical arsenals.

U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE DENOUNCED

LD301908 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States continues its dangerous course of the large-scale use of outer space for military purposes, including the use of radiation weapons. Quoting Pentagon sources, UPI reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has approved a plan of U.S. "ambitious efforts" to develop laser anti-missile and anti-satellite weapons to be stationed on platforms in space. According to the news agency, a programme providing for stationing laser weapons in outer space within the next 10 years is already being implemented. Judging by a report of the newspaper SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, a space weapons system making it possible to use atomic bombs! To produce a strong beam of laser radiation to destroy targets in space and on earth is being developed at laboratories in Los Alamos and Livermore. Work on these programmes shows that the Washington administration continues pointedly to ignore the demands of the world public that the militarization of outer space should be precluded as another, even more sinister threat to world security. These actions also contravene the treaty on the principles of the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies (1967).

The treaty includes the obligation not to put into orbit around the earth any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction, not to station such weapons on celestial bodies, nor deploy them in outer space in any other way.

The Soviet Union and the United States approach the exploration of outer space from diametrically opposite positions: The American side lays emphasis on the use of outer space for military purposes, whereas Soviet space programmes pursue exclusively peaceful goals. As far back as 1958 the USSR tabled the proposal at the United Nations on the prohibition of the use of outer space for military purposes on the basis of ensuring in equal measure the security of the United States, the Soviet Union and all the other countries and precluding military advantage for any country. Washington and its military allies have actually not yet accepted this principle of equal security for all. The incumbent U.S. administration is seeking by all means to tip the existing military strategic parity between the United States and the USSR and to achieve superiority.

Washington is now carrying on full-scale preparation for turning near-earth and outer space first into a proving ground for up-to-date weaponry intended for space warfare and then into a theatre of operations. On Soviet initiative the previous session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution urging the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. In particular, in accordance with the resolution states are to assume the obligation not to put into orbit around the earth objects with weapons of any kind nor station such weapons in outer space in any other manner. Weapons of this type should not be stationed on reusable manned space craft either. The Soviet Union, as we see from this document, is prepared to ban any type of weaponry in outer space whereas the American side is doing just the reverse, namely, stepping up its programmes for the militarization of outer space.

NOVOYE VRENYA ON U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

LD301854 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- "The new policy of the U.S. administration is at odds with the U.S. international commitments but also with the country's legislation," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE YREMYA] writes in its October 1 issue commenting on Washington's decision to breach its commitments on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The weekly recalls that way back in 1978 the U.S. Congress passed the bill on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, stipulating sanctions for its violation. "But the American leaders do not hesitate to violate the laws of their own country", the article points out. "They have now announced a large-scale programme of nuclear exports. Washington believes that reasonable restrictions on these exports constitute a 'too rigid and nonflexible' policy. Of course, this is a result of the pressure exercised by the U.S. nuclear business, unwilling to miss contracts offering fabulous profits. The tycoons of the nuclear industry would like nuclear weapons to be exported to other countries."

"But it is not only fiscal considerations that determine the reasoning of the U.S. administration. Nuclear exports are intended for the more loyal U.S. allies because arms supplies have always been regarded in the U.S. as a tool of foreign policy. As a consequence, the most fearsome weapons of mass destruction may get into the arsenals of Tel Aviv and Pretoria".

"Nuclear weapons in the hands of terrorists and aggressors can well help them to attain their objectives. Meanwhile, the nuclear arsenals of the world are so packed that a mere spark may set off a nuclear conflagration engulfing all and everyone... That is why the Soviet and world public is alarmed at seeing Washington peddling fuel for a nuclear bonfire."

PEACEFUL U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS ADVOCATED

LD302334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 October (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says that the Soviet Union and the United States, "in spite of differences in their state systems, should be able to live in friendship, to develop mutually advantageous ties and to struggle jointly for peace. The Soviet Union has always advocated and still advocates relations of just such a kind with the United States."

It is a different matter in Washington. There, the newspaper notes, they are guided in their policy toward the Soviet Union not by realities but by mirages, not by reason but by pathological hatred. "When the current administration came to power anti-Sovietism in the United States assumed especially ugly forms," the article says. "Uncompromising, primitive anti-Sovietism has been elevated to the status of Washington's state policy."

The newspaper stresses that "Washington's policy is becoming increasingly aggressive, adventurist and dangerous. A policy of seeking military superiority and confrontation has been adopted. An anticommunist 'crusade' has been delcared. Ideological, psychological and economic war has been intensified."

"U.S. military preparations have assumed unprecedented proportions," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues. "One of the objectives of the militaristic fever is to foist a new round in the arms race on our country, to weaken it, to obtain the opportunity to dictate to it. Furthermore plans have been worked out for 'limited' and even 'protracted' nuclear war against the USSR. Their authors do not conceal their intention of being the first to inflict a nuclear strike."

"Who can fail to see," the article says, "that these days such attempts are fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind, including the United States itself. The hopes of U.S. strategists for 'victory' in nuclear war are absurd."

"The most important task today is to forestall a catastrophe and to halt the madmen," the newspaper concludes. "But you do not get peace by asking for it. We know this. The Soviet Union's undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons does not mean that the USSR will not improve its defense. The more reliable our security, the more durable will be peace on earth."

WFTU ADOPTS APPEAL IN ARMS RACE AT BRUSSELS MEETING

LD010016 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Prague September 30 TASS -- The World Federation of Trade Unions has called upon the nuclear powers to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as was done by the Soviet Union at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. This is said in an appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and regional trade union organisations, which was adopted here today.

The document points out that the NATO Council's session in Brussels, planned December this year, will discuss questions of escalation of the nuclear arms race. The broad strata of the public come out against escalation of the arms race. If decisions on the build up of nucelar armaments are adopted, they will have far reaching consequences. Specifically, the basis will be established for aggressive plans of the Pentagon in conducting a "limited nuclear war" in Europe.

Therefore it is necessary to start immediately acting to stop the arms race, the appeal points out. It is necessary to insist that the current negotiations on control over armaments, reduction of production of weapons and on disarmament should lead to conclusion of concrete agreements. As long as such agreements are not concluded, it is necessary to freeze the production of weapons and do not make new types of weapons operational.

The World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and regional trade union organisations to take immediate steps to prevent further escalation of the arms race, the appeal stresses. The time has come to pool the forces. To conduct successful struggle for peace and for disarmament, it is necessary to display common approach and to conduct joint actions of the trade unions in all countries, and also to consolidate unity of actions of the international trade union movement.

SCHOLARS' COMMUNIQUE AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR NOTED

LD302250 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- "The very thought of conducting a nuclear war is sheer madness. It would be a very grave crime," runs a communique of "Edinbourgh conversations," that ended in Moscow today. The USSR and Britain take turns in hosting these conversations on problems of peace, detente and disarmament which are held yearly. Taking part in the conversations are well-known public leaders, scientists, military specialists of the two countries. The initiators of the conversations are the Edinbourgh University, the Scotland-USSR Friendship Society, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and the USSR-Great Britain association.

Underlying our three-day conversations was the awareness of the growing threat of a nuclear war, profound concern over all aspects of the problem of survival in the nuclear age, said at the the concluding press conference Professor John Erikson, director of the defence research center of the Edinbourgh University. The participants in the conversations, he said, had every opportunity to express their personal opinion on problems discussed. And though there were certain divergences in views, we were unanimous that our dialogue should be preserved, and expanded.

Both sides, Erikson said, reaffirmed once again that any conception of conducting a nuclear war in any form, be that protracted or limited nuclear war -- is unacceptable. There will be no winner in such a war, and the war itself would mean the end of our civilization.

The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was duly recognized, it is noted in the joint communique. The participants in the meeting emphasised the need that such steps be undertaken by all nuclear powers so as to create a proper political climate that would lessen the threat of a nuclear war and, more so, strengthen confidence.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe should have the aim of attaining results as soon as possible.

As was noted at the press conference by Deputy Chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Gennadiy Yanayev, "The conversations were frank and constructive. Thanks to the high prestige of the participants, the recommendations of the Moscow meeting will undoubtedly get a broad sociopolitical response."

WARSAW PACT SHIELD-82 EXERCISES HELD IN BULGARIA

Activities 29 Sep

LD301454 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our special correspondent Oleg Orlov reports from the region of the Shield-82 exercises taking place in the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

On 29 September the nominal enemy, on the retreat, took up strong positions at the foot hills. It set up a powerful line of defense in the hope of holding back the headlong advance of the "northerners". The decisive clash between the two sides was the fight for the hill pass. To carry the day, the "northerners" brought up units specially trained for action in the mountains. Bulgaria is a land of mountains, and here everyone remenbers how courageously Russian and Bulgarian soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder at Shivka and Pleven a century and more ago, freeing Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke. [passage indistinct] The exercises were observed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; the leaders of the military delegations from the fraternal socialist countries; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty joint forces.

End of Exercises

LD010950 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (TASS-BTA) -- After three days of "combat action" ended yesterday the Shield-82 exercises in which took part troops of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. [as received]

The tasks set in the exercises have been fulfilled. The soldiers have shown high combat skills, precise coordinations of action in the exceptional dynamics and complexity of "combat", high moral and physical endurance.

Shield-82 were exercises which manifested brilliantly the socialist internationalism of the Warsaw Treaty member states, whose soldiers have been met with exceptional hospitality and warmth by the Bulgarian people. Shield-82 became a fresh manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the allied armies, of the determination to defend the acquisitions of socialism, to unswervingly fulfill the commands of the fraternal parties for counteraction to the threat of a new war for consolidation of world peace.

Comparison on Delegations

Comparison of the Moscow TASS English item of 27 September on the arrival in Varna of delegations of Warsaw Treaty member-states for Shield-82 exercises, published with the TASS correction deleting the reference to the Cuban delegation in the 29 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report entitled "Military Delegations Arrival" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 September, page 4, reveals no mention of the Cuban delegation in PRAVDA, although it is included in the report published in Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition on 28 September.

LAO EMIGRE PRESENCE IN UN 'FLAGRANT INJUSTICE'

LD301734 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 30 Sep 82

["A Flagrant Injustice" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Son Sann, the man who calls himself the premier of the so-called "Coalition Government" of long inexistent "Democratic Kampuchea", has surfaced in New York. He arrived here to take part personally in a new sally prepared by the enemies of the Kampuchean people who are getting ready to push through a resolution which disgraces the honored name of the United Nations, contradicts reality and common sense. The case in point is a fresh attempt to reserve illegally Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations for Pol Pot's associates who currently pose as a "tripartite coalition".

This "coalition" formed out of thin air has not a single square inch of territory and represents no one in Kampuchea. It was set up to provide a screen for those whose hands are stained with the blood of the Kampucheans killed and tortured to death in the dark years of Pol Pot's sway in the country.

They are guilty of pursuing a policy of genocide against their own people, the policy which three million Kampuchean citizens fell victim to. What is it if not a flagrant injustice when the U.N., because of the intrigues of the enemies of the Kamouchean people, has to this very date to put up with the presence of the representatives of hangmen. The U.N., which proclaimed in its Charter that it would resolutely oppose any crime against humanity, has provided haven for the people guilty of atrocious crimes, at the same time denying the same legitimate right to the sovereign state, the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Many unbiased foreign observers are unanimous in the opinion that the so-called "Coalition Government" of (?Khmer) counterrevolutionary emigres set up on instructions from outside is nothing else than a miserable attempt to give some semblance of respectability to the Pol Pot hangmen. A correspondent of the influential Japanese newspaper MAINICHI who recently visited the Thai-Kampuchean border wrote that he had failed to find any trace of that "government" and that it existed only on paper.

The correspondent stressed it would be pure illusion to say that it existed.

At the same time, in reality, having gotten over the nightmare of Pol Pot's rule, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is confidently working to heal the wounds of the recent past and makes progress in various spheres of public life. People from all walks of life willingly help in consolidating the power of the people which brought freedom and independence to the country and restored the democratic rights and human dignity of its citizens. The Kampuchean people are (?honestly working) to make their home stronger and any plans to change the situation in Kampuchea with the help of Pol Pot's associates and their [word indistinct] in the [word indistinct] "Coalition" [words indistinct] amount to anything. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is also growing. It has won credit for the efforts it makes together with Vietnam and Laos to establish goodneighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia and turn the region into a zone of peace.

The world community must no longer tolerate this flagrant injustice — further presence at the U.N. of the representatives of the [words indistinct] a representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should take the (?seat) which belongs to the Kampuchean people by right.

GROMYKO SEES ITALY'S COLOMBO, UN REPRESENTATIVES

Italian Foreign Minister

LD301832 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has met here today Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The exchange of opinion between them centered on the tasks of improving the international situation, averting the threat of nuclear war and giving a fresh impetus to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence and dialogue between states with different social systems. The sides stressed the need for achieving real agreements on restricting and stopping the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In discussing questions of bilateral relations, both sides reiterated their desire to further extend them in different fields in the interests of the Soviet and Italian peoples.

Other Delegation Heads

LD011010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met the heads of delegations and permanent representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and Democratic Yemen at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. The DPRK's permanent UN observer was present at the meeting. Certain international problems on the agenda of the present session of the UN General Assembly were discussed during the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

KORNILOV COMPARES SOVIET, U.S. EFFORTS AT UN

LD251350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (TASS) -- The United Nations is the most representative international organization which can and should act in the international arena as an important and useful instrument of peace, Yuriy Kornilov writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN, commenting on the beginning of the work of the current UN General Assembly session. The Soviet Union, the author emphasizes, came to the present General Assembly session with an extensive and constructive program directed at consolidating peace and at fully halting the arms race, both quantitatively and qualitatively. An historic contribution to a solution of these tasks has been our country's pledges not to use nuclear weapons first which was proclaimed in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Other large-scale foreign policy initiatives by our country are also fully in accord with provisions in the UN Charter on the need to save future generations from the calamities of war.

But there is, as is well known, also another line in international politics which is aggressive and hegemonistic, designed to dominate sovereign countries and peoples, Yuriy Kornilov states. This dangerous course has been initiated by U.S. imperialist circles and the NATO headquarters. It is Washington that in an attempt to cast aside the only rational policy in present conditions of maintaining the existing military balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO has adopted a course of achieving military superiority. It is Washington that has been proclaiming one after the other ever more programs for building up nuclear, chemical and conventional armaments and is stubbornly striving to turn West Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

In this connection it should be noted, the review says, that even during the first days of the session's work the representatives from Afghanistan and the socialist countries expressed resolute opposition to the recommendations foisted on the General Committee by the United States and its allies for the inclusion on the agenda of provocative questions concerning the so-called situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

One of the most pressing tasks of the current session, Yuriy Kornilov writes, is the adoption of measures to create and consolidate the political and legal foundations of international security. This is particularly important at the present time when many of the world's countries, especially the developing ones and primarily those which do not wish to bow to the old and new colonialists, are increasingly feeling a sharp growth in the aggressiveness of imperialist circles. This is shown by events in the Near East.

"Indeed it is quite natural that many participants in the forum of nations in New York have been repeatedly emphasizing the importance and topicality of the new Soviet proposals on the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East."

SCIENTISTS' FORUM DENOUNCES ARMS RACE, ISRAEL

LD291932 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow Sep 29 TASS -- Immediate concrete actions are needed today, as never before, to prevent nuclear war, to set in motion the process of curbing the arms race and revive the atmosphere of international trust and detente. This is stressed in a statement made in connection with the enhanced threat of war by the participants in a meeting of representatives of organizations in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, grouped in the Berlin-based regional centre of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, held in Moscow on September 28-29.

Assuming the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union showed an example of what is to be done in first turn in order to stop the sliding of the world towards catastrophe and to reverse the dangerous course of events. If this example is followed by other nuclear powers, this will be tantamount to prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The present-day situation in the world shows the urgent need for further activization of the forces committed to peace, the statement stresses. The regional centre of the World Federation of Scientific Workers calls on all scientists throughout the world to promote vigorously the constructive struggle to terminate the mad arms race, to work for peace and cooperation for the benefit of mankind.

The participants in the meeting also adopted a statement in connection with the tragic events in Lebanon. The appalling crimes committed by the Israeli military in West Beirut cannot be described otherwise but as genocide of the civilian population, the statement says. An increasingly greater number of people realize that the root cause of the massacre lies in the Camp David collusion directed at establishing domination of American imperialism in the Middle East and turning the area into its military-strategic stronghold. The statement strongly demands that an end be put to the aggressors' crimes and all Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanon.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JOURNALISTS IN FRUNZE

Brezhnev Message

PM281221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 32 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the International Conference of Journalists

Esteemed participants in the conference: I warmly welcome you to the land of the soviets. Journalists consider it their vocation always to be in the thick of events and to inform society about them. It is a more noble profession, and it is noble if the skill and talent of the journalist serves the dissemination of the truth and the defense of good and social justice.

You, citizens of different states, representatives of different parts of the world, have been brought together in the capital of Kirghizia by the forthcoming jubilee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Six decades ago, for the first time in the long history of mankind, qualitatively new relations were established between nations and nationalities, relations permeated with a spirit of friendship, goodneighbourliness and mutual assistance. Internationalism has become the salient feature of the life of all the fraternal peoples living in our country.

From the experience gained in the solution of the national question in the Soviet Union we draw the conclusion that goodneighborliness and accord can and must become an unalterable norm in relations between the peoples and states of the world. For this it is necessary that the lofty principles should not only be proclaimed but translated into life in concrete deeds of parliaments, governments and political parties.

I have said more than once that there are no interstate problems that could not be settled, given good will, at the conference table. To this I want to add that there are no interests of states that would justify the policy of force and aggression. That is the way our entire party and all our people think.

How clearly and precisely the broad public understands what dangers lie in wait for mankind and how heated the struggle between the forces of war and of peace has now become depends in no small degree upon you, the workers of the mass media.

Allow me to wish you a fruitful exchange of opinions at the conference and the strengthening of mutual understanding and international solidarity among journalists.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Final Document

LD251444 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Frunze September 25 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Askold Biryukov reports:

An international conference of journalists, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, closed in the capital of Soviet Kirghizia today. Journalists from countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America not only actively parcicipated in the three-day discussion at the conference, but also familiarised themselves with life in one of the 15 union republics of the USSR. Kirghizia's achievements, they stated in the final document "let journalists of all countries multiply efforts in the struggle for peace and cooperation", reflect the life of all ethnic groups in the Soviet Union where in October 1917 all were given the opportunity to live and work freely, to study in one's native language and develop national art, literature and journalism.

The document says that the participants in the conference became convinced during plenary meetings and debates in sections that the solution of the nationalities problem in the USSR is of great importance for today's world where there still exist racism and apartheid and where industrialised Western countries are trying to impose their will on the newly free nations. They hamper the establishment and consolidation of national information structures, impose their world outlook and their way of life, so-called mass culture, erasing and violating national culture and tradition. With the help of transnational news monopolies they sow lies and misinformation and divide states and peoples.

The imperialist policy in the field of mass media jeopardizes the sovereignty of developing nations, the cause of universal peace.

The participants in the international conference, the document says, believe that all progressive democratic journalists, irrespective of their political and philosophical views, should oppose the arms race plunging mankind towards nuclear catastrophe, expose before world public opinion the war mongers and their tools -- the monopolistic mass media, and struggle against neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, fascism and Zionism.

The task of all progressive, democratic journalists is to step up in all ways the struggle for a new economic and information order, for the right of each nation to be complete master of its land and wealth, for the right to choose its development path without outside interference, for the right to have its own national bodies of mass media.

OFFICIAL CITES PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TOURISM

LD272324 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS -- "This year, when the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR is being marked, we expect over five million foreign guests. They will visit tourist centeres in all the fifteen union republics", said Sergey Nikitin, head of the Principal Department on Foreign Tourism under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow today on the occasion of the World Day of Tourism.

"The Soviet Union's tourist exchanges with foreign countries are developing dynamically," Nikitin said. "In the past five years alone, the number of foreigners coming to the USSR increased one and a half times, and the number of Soviet nationals going abroad is up by 1.6 times. We expect that in the present five-year period (1981-1985) the volume of foreign tourism in the USSR will increase by no less than 30 per cent."

The principal merit of international tourism, Nikitin went on to say, is that it serves mutual understanding between peoples, and this, in turn, helps strengthen peace in the world. The Soviet Union was one of the initiatives of the adoption of the Manila Declaration, in which the whole world tourist organization appealed to all peoples and governments to uphold peace and to halt the arms race.

60 per cent of all the foreign tourist exchanges in the USSR are the links with the socialist countries.

There has been a notable activisation of Soviet tourist ties with the capitalist states. In 1981 the number of tourists from the capitalist countries went up by almost 30 per cent over the previous year, and, judging by preliminary results, good performance in this sense is also expectei this year. Among other things, Nikitin said, despite the resistance of U.S. authorities and the strong pressure applied by the administration to U.S. tourist firms, the Soviet Union expects to receive more American tourists than a year before.

The Soviet approach to developing international tourist exchanges is not guided by expediency but rather constitutes a principled national policy which will be continued in the future, Nikitin said.

ZAMYATIN ATTACKS REAGAN ADMINISTRATION POLICIES

PM011131 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 14

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "Detente and Antidetente: Two Directions in World Politics -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] 1.

In the present disturbing international situation people are rightly asking: What are the reasons for the sharp deterioration in the world situation? Where is the source of the difficulty and what are the prospects of a way out of this dangerously protracted stage of confrontation between states?

The bourgeois mass media are trying to suggest to the peoples the idea that the relaxation of international tension was merely a "chance interlude" and that military confrontation between capitalism and socialism is "inevitable." Thus they are endeavoring to prove that the struggle for peace is pointless. No, that is not the case. Mighty objective factors promoting the preservation and strengthening of peace exist and are growing in the modern world. Socialism, which has become a world system, is exerting a decisive influence on international processes. The dozens of young independent states that have arisen from the debris of the colonial empires have no intention of tolerating the United States' so-called new "civilizing mission." Its essence is as old as imperialism itself.

Objective preconditions favoring the cause of peace are strengthening as a result of these historic shifts. These preconditions provide an opportunity to curb imperialism's expansionist aspirations, to ward off the threat of a world holocaust and, in the long term, to exclude war from the people's life.

The profound crisis the capitalist system is experiencing is determining these states' foreign policy. The chief source of today's complications is the current American administration's adventurist course and its gamble on tension and confrontation and on ensuring American dominance in the world by means of crude force and military superiority.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRESENT SHARPENING OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION IS BORNE BY THE MOST REACTIONARY AND BELLICOSE IMPERIALIST FORCES.

This is not the first time imperialist reaction has tried to stop the course of history by force. However, nowadays, in the nuclear missile age, imperialism's adventurism may bring all mankind to the verge of destruction.

The Reagan administration's 20 months in office have demonstrated that its policy is more militarist and reactionary than that of any postwar Washington administration. It reckons only with the interests of the most aggressive groupings of the military-industrial complex, proceeding from the premise that U.S. interests can be defended via the achievement of nuclear superiority, which will enable America to assert its dominance.

The Reagan administration has completely broken with detente, has toughened up its policy of interfering in other countries' affairs, has called for a "crusade" to be organized against the USSR and has proclaimed as its goal "destroying socialism as a world system." Assessing Reagan's speech in London during his West European trip, Western observers noted that the U.S. President "attacked the Soviet system and called on the whole world to take steps to destroy it." Reagan openly declares that he believes the Soviet Union and the United States are in a state of war. A secret document of the military department entitled "Directives on Building the U.S. Armed Forces" concludes that in their aggregate U.S. actions are aimed at creating the preconditions for a struggle "to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system."

It is to precisely this end that the Pentagon-formulated doctrines of "limited" nuclear war, "protracted" nuclear war, a "first nuclear strike" and a "warning nuclear blast" are subordinated. And this is also served by the attempts to prove the "permissibility" of nuclear conflict and the "possibility of victory" in it. The aggressive thrust of Washington's strategic concepts is eloquently confirmed by its refusal to follow the Soviet Union's example and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, as announced in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

The NATO countries' long-term "arms upgrading" program, the decision to start fullscale production of neutron bombs, the plans to deploy new "Eurostrategic" missiles in West Europe and the chemical rearmament of the U.S. Army are all interconnected stages in the adaptation of the military machine of the United States and some of its NATO allies to the political ambitions of bellicose imperialist circles.

In the entire 35-year postwar period -- 1945 through 1980 -- the United States spent $2 trillion on military purposes. It is now proposing to add over $1.5 trillion to that sum over the next 5 years alone. In just its first 3 months in power the Reagan administration considered approximately 450 military programs.

The idea that increased spending on military purposes will help restore U.S. might and ensure the hegemony of American imperialism has become truly an obsession for some people among the ruling elite. However, the hopes of smashing the existing military balance are illusory. The Soviet Union -- and this has been stated at the most authoritative levels -- does not seek military superiority but will not allow anyone to create such superiority over itself.

2.

ON THE BASIS OF ITS COURSE, THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION HAS STEERED A LINE OF SABOTAGING TALKS ON DISARMAMENT, INCLUDING THE LIMITATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS. The repeated statements issued by White House spokesmen to the effect that the United States "wants substantial arms reductions" are no more than hypocritical rhetoric.

People judge not by words but by deeds. In this connection let us recall that the United States has unilaterally broken off talks on important issues such as the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and the limitation of conventional arms sales and deliveries and has blocked talks on antisatellite systems.

Under pressure from world public opinion the U.S. administration was forced to embark on talks with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. However, it is indicative that even before the talks began Washington put forward proposals on the problems on the agenda which clearly showed its lack of interest in elaborating agreements on a mutual basis.

Thus the United States proposed a so-called "zero option" on the question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. In fact it is zero only so far as the USSR is concerned, since it envisages the elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles in response to a U.S. promise merely not to deploy new American missiles in West Europe. And the American medium-range nuclear facilities already in Europe and also the British and French nuclear facilities targeted on the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries are to remain untouched. Washington is covering up this stance by claiming that the Soviet Union is seeking to secure "superiority" in medium-range missiles. This is a deliberate distortion of the Soviet stance. After all, the American side is well aware that the number of launchers and delivery vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons is about the same for both the USSR (975) and NATO (986). Therefore the point of this U.S. proposal is perfectly clear -- to avoid reducing its own nuclear facilities by a single unit and to attempt to deprive the USSR of a nuclear missile shield against the NATO medium-range nuclear facilities by demanding that it unilaterally elimiate ground-launched missiles that it has had for 20 years now and that are part of the balance of military forces that has long existed in Europe.

This stance cannot indicate a realistic assessment of the situation. If the United States declares that it has gone to Geneva with serious intentions, it is time to demonstrate this in practice and to demonstrate that it is prepared to contribute to lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and is not holding talks for the sake of talks while preparing the conditions for the deployment of its new missiles in West Europe.

Europe does not want the new American missiles, which will not increase Europeans' security by one iota. Europe needs the speediest fair agreement.

So far as can be judged, the U.S. stance at the Geneva talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms is equally one-sided and aimed at undermining the existing balance of forces.

Exploiting the difference between the structures of the USSR and U.S. strategic nuclear forces (ground-launched ballistic missiles account for 70 percent of the Soviet Union's warheads and only around 20 percent of the U.S. warheads, 80 percent of the U.S. warheads being deployed on submarine-launched missiles and strategic bombers), Washington, as the U.S. President has publicly stated, is proposing that the reductions be carried out in such a way as to affect mainly Soviet ICBM's alone.

3.

AS A RESULT, IF THESE PLANS OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S WERE TO BE IMPLEMENTED, THE SOVIET NUCLEAR POTENTIAL WOULD BE CONSIDERABLY INFERIOR TO THE AMERICAN NUCLEAR POTENTIAL. AND THAT IS NOT EVEN COUNTING THE THOUSANDS OF SUBMARINE- and GROUND-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES THAT THE UNITED STATES IS INTENDING TO DEPLOY ADDITIONALLY OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

It follows from all that has been said that the so-called "radical reductions" that the White House is now advocating are envisaged as affecting only one side -- the Soviet Union. But that is simply ridiculous.

The Soviet Union is proposing a different approach, buttressing it with its own specific proposals. The decision must take into account the existing parity in the strategic military sphere and lead to a balanced lowering of the existing levels of the Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear forces. The reduction must not exclude, for instance, the mighty arsenal of U.S. nuclear warheads carried by long-range bombers. In short, the just and mutually acceptable principle of equality and equal security must be observed at the talks. Any other approach will only deadlock the talks.

Describing U.S. policy vis-a-vis the arms race, L.I. Brezhnev noted that "SELFISH IMPERIALIST INTERESTS, CHAUVINISM AND A RELUCTANCE TO FACE UP TO THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE NUCLEAR AGE ULTIMATELY LIE" BEHIND THIS AGGRESSIVE APPROACH TO FOREIGN POLICY.

This U.S. policy is a foreign political expression of the profound and increasing contradictions and problems which the United States and the entire capitalist world are currently experiencing.

I refer to the deep crisis which has afflicted the economies of the major capitalist countries, is affecting their domestic and foreign policies and is exacerbating contradictions between the major imperialist powers.

The current economic crisis which has gripped the capitalist world is regarded by Western specialists as the most serious since the thirties. Economic growth has basically come to a halt. State budget deficits are growing. The crisis is being aggravated by inflation.

THE U.S. ECONOMY IS EXPERIENCING A VERY GRAVE RECESSION. The failure of "Reaganomics" and the frontal offensive against the people's vital interests are part and parcel of the aggressiveness and adventurism of the U.S. foreign policy course. Since January 1981 industrial production has fallen by more than 10 percent. Economists predict that by the end of 1982, 70,000 companies will have gone bankrupt.

The budget deficit has reached $104 billion. The budget adopted by Congress in June for the new fiscal year envisages a further increase in the deficit to $116 billion.

Unemployment has toppled 12 million. In a number of states it is 40-50 percent among national minorities. No other U.S. administration in the last 45 years has reduced social programs so sharply. The Reagan administration's course lays the foundation for explosive social and labor conflict. There is an obvious attempt to get the country out of the chronic economic difficulties at the expense of the deprived strata of U.S. society. The present administration is displaying a distinctly cruel and ruthless class approach to the unemployment problem. Typical is a remark by the President to a television correspondent: What use are your programs about unemployment? What will it change if you show yet another unemployed person in yet another state?

The results of the U.S. administration's socioeconomic policy demonstrate most clearly the antiworker and antipeople character of the world outlook and actions of this government of millionaires and multimillionaires (in terms of concentration of millionaires this administration has no equal).

The arms buildup program is a massive burden on the taxpayer. By 1986 military expenditure will consume 75 percent of the expenditure part of the budget. Military expenditure is one of the main causes of the deepening crisis in the U.S. economy and one of the chief reasons why the United States is lagging behind its partners. Under the Reagan administration the United States is in 10th place in terms of economic growth rates among the most developed states of the capitalist world.

With the aid of various economic levers (for example, a high bank rate, quotas on steel imports into the United States and so forth) U.S. big business is trying to transfer the burden of iss difficulties to its allies. This has already brought about a fall in production in the FRG and in France and has caused a sharp increase in unemployment in these countries. The contradictions and the rivalry are getting worse.

The Europeans are advocating the expansion of traditional East-West economic ties. It is clear from the steps Washington has taken to launch a "total trade and credit war" that the United States is opposed to these ties. The purpose of the U.S. "sanctions," according to their creators, is to damage the socialist countries, but in fact they are resulting in a further rise in unemployment in Western Europe (in fact, orders from the CEMA states provide work for approximately 3 million people in the EEC) and a decline in commercial activity.

There is another problem worrying the peoples of Western Europe. Washington is demanding that its West European allies keep on increasing arms appropriations (initially by 3 percent, and now by 4.5 percent annually), while landing them with the burden of maintaining the military infrastructure. Washington is raising the question of expanding NATO's geographical zone and involving the allies in military operations of a global nature which serve, above all, aggressive U.S. purposes.

The West Europeans rightly believe that SECURITY IS SAFEGUARDED NOT SO MUCH BY BUILDING UP MILITARY MIGHT AS BY MAINTAINING THE BALANCE OF POWER AND BY ENSURING A DENSER NETWORK OF COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE ECONOMIC, ENERGY AND TRADE SPHERES. LIKE THE SOVIET UNION, WESTERN EUROPE CHERISHES DETENTE. More than once it has seen for itself that both East and West benefit from the fruits of detente.

Pursuing its own economic interests, the United States wants to rope the West European countries into its policy of "sanctions" against the socialist countries, grossly violating established traditions and the international division of labor. The United States is especially assiduous in its attempts to hinder the implementation of energy projects. Washington obviously wants its West European competitors to remain dependent on the United States for energy and thus stifle them and make them less competitive.

Many times I have heard people of different political persuasions in the FRG say that Europe and the United States have different concepts of the values of detente. In Western Europe people see detente as valuable not only because it offers an opportunity to avoid a military conflict but also because it facilitates cooperation in such spheres as trade, energy, transport and environmental conservation.

4.

THE PRESENT COURSE OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION LEADS TO CONFLICT BETWEEN U.S. POLICY AND THE INTERESTS OF STATES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD AND THE ENTIRE WORLD COMMUNITY and, accordingly, to the growing isolation of the United States in the international arena. The deepening contradictions between the United States and the outside world are affecting not only the socialist countries (here confrontation is deliberately being pushed to the brink of conflict), but also those regions which, it is believed in Washington, are traditionally oriented toward the United States.

In Latin America the provocative U.S. policy vis-a-vis a number of countries, direct interference in Salvadoran affairs and open support for Britain's colonial adventure against Argentina have caused a fierce outburst of anti-American feeling, dealt a blow to the OAS and revived feelings in favor of the creation of an independent regional association of Latin American countries.

In the Near East U.S. complicity in Israel's aggression in Lebanon, barbarous and inhuman in terms of its savagery and the number of victims, makes even the pro-Western Arab regimes roundly condemn Washington's position. Many NATO allies who voted against the United States in the Security Council are also dissociating themselves from it on this question.

The Israeli intervention against Lebanon is nothing other than imperialism trying out at a local level, through the agency of its most extremist satraps, the doctrine of diktat and crude military force that the current U.S. administration would like to try to impose in various regions in order to change the correlation of forces in its own favor on a world scale.

ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION IN LEBANON, WHICH IS ULTIMATELY AIMED AT EXPANDING AMERICAN MILITARY-POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE NEAR EAST, IS THE DIRECT RESULT OF THE CAMP DAVID COLLUSION AND OF AMERICAN-ISRAELI STRATEGIC COOPERATION. The invasion by the Israeli troops was a preplanned action by Israel and the United States prepared by massive deliveries of the most modern American weapons to Israel and by the release of Israeli troops after they were replaced by American troops in the Sinai Peninsula under cover of the "international forces." The material basis of the Israeli aggressors' bloody adventure in Lebanon was tremendous American aid -- $2.5 billion per year.

By their heroic resistance to the aggressor the PLO and its military formations have strengthened still further their political and military prestige as the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Seeking to gain political capital from the Lebanon tragedy, President R. Reagan has come out with a widely billed "new initiative" for a Near East settlement. In fact the point of this "Reagan plan" is to ensure the political consolidation of the results of the U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to drag new Arab countries, primarily Jordan, into the Camp David process. The U.S. proposals say nothing about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, do not mention the PLO's existence and categorically reject the idea of creating a Palestinian state. Yet it is these three factors which are the main conditions for a genuine peace settlement in the Near East and this was stated most forcibly in L.I. Brezhnev's 15 September Moscow speech. It set out the six principles for an all-embracing Near East settlement which can and must lead to a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

THE U.S. IMPERIALIST FOREIGN POLICY COURSE IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE STOKING OF ANTI-SOVIET AND ANTICOMMUNIST HYSTERIA AND IN PROPAGANDA BY THE DELIBERATE DISTORTION OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Efforts are being made to discredit socialism's achievements in all spheres of public life, to seek to erode the class consciousness of the working people of the socialist countries. Here it is by no means a case of the natural and inevitable ideological struggle.

The facts and practice show that FOR IMPERIALISM IT DOES NOT COME DOWN TO THE ANTAGONISM OF IDEAS. The West is putting into play a whole system of measures designed to undermine the socialist world and to undertake acts of ideological sabotage against the countries and peoples of the socialist community.

The pitch of anti-Soviet propaganda mounted on direct instructions from the White House and with the direct participation of the leaders of the U.S. administration has reached a climax in recent months.

The shamelessness of the organizers of "psychological warfare" is reaching the point where they are openly calling for the overthrow of the lawful system in Poland, Afghanistan and Kampuchea and are conveying instructions to the counterrevolutionary underground, as is the case in radio propaganda to Poland via U.S. radio stations which belong directly to government information services.

In recent months the U.S. administration has taken a number of steps to strengthen the entire U.S. subversive propaganda system. The main planning and coordination center is the newly recreated U.S. Information Agency (USIA). It operates with the status of an organ of the U.S. National Security Council. (The agency's staff now numbers about 8,000 and its annual budget is $640 million.) The USIA works in close contact with the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, and other U.S. Government services. The United States coordinates its propaganda closely with its NATO allies.

A broad reorganization of subversive services like VOA, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is now underway. Former Nazis, criminals and emigres of every stripe and also employees of the U.S. intelligence services have been enlisted to cooperate in these radio stations.

The so-called "free" mass media not only in the United States but also in a number of West European countries are being put under more stringent government control. Steps are being taken to integrate the NATO states' information services and turn them into virtual branches of the USIA.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S BELLICOSE COURSE IS AROUSING MOUNTING CONCERN AMONG RESPONSIBLE POLITICAL CIRCLES IN THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES ITSELF. THIS COURSE IMBUED WITH MILITARISM AND CHAUVINISM IS OPPOSED BY SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

5.

The situation in the world today is influenced by no means only by factors of war. Factors of peace have in no way weakened but, on the contrary, are gaining increasing strength. The main factor is the socialist community.

The power and cohesion of the socialist community is the main obstacle to implementation of the imperialist forces' designs. "The Soviet Union and its allies," the report at the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, "are now more than ever the main bulwark of peace on earth." This statement is constantly being backed up by specific deeds. The Peace Program for the Eighties approved at the congress has met with the broadest response throughout the world. It has been actively supported by the fraternal socialist countries, which are steering a coordinated peace-loving course in the world arena. To develop the Peace Program, our Communist Party has compiled a number of major foreign policy initiatives which it has put forward at various international forums, including the bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet state's pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, was a historic contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace on our planet. The socialist countries are by no means alone in their persistent and consistent efforts aimed at averting a new war.

Many young liberated states steer a vigorous antiimperialist course. The Nonaligned Movement makes a positive contribution to the conservation of peace on earth.

The considerable activation of antiwar demonstrations throughout the world, particularly in West Europe, is a reply to the intensifying aggressiveness of imperialism. The antiwar and antinuclear forces are now perhaps more widespread and influential than ever. In the United States itself public protest is growing against the buildup of armaments and the White House's aggressive course.

It is well known how diverse the antiwar, antinuclear movement is in its composition and slogans. It includes trade union members and pacifists of various orientations, Catholics, Protestants and atheists.

The unprecedented scope of the peace-loving forces' antiwar demonstrations attests to the mounting recognition by broad international public circles of the fact that the present international situation is going through a critical moment. The future of mankind and its future destiny depend to a decisive degree on which of the two present antagonistic trends gains the upper hand in international relations -- the line toward preserving and developing detente and expanding peaceful cooperation among the peoples or the course, fraught with the threat of world nuclear conflict, toward stepping up confrontation, unleashing the arms race and fueling tension.

"DETENTE FOR US IS A VERY BROAD CONCEPT," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV STRESSED IN HIS RECENT SPEECH IN BAKU. "IT IS PRIMARILY THE OVERALL INCLINATION OF A STATE AND ITS LEADERS NOT TOWARD MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND HOSTILITY TOWARD OTHER STATES BUT TOWARD PEACEFUL COOPERATION WITH THEM. IT IS NORMAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBSERVANCE OF THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, RESPECT FOR EACH COUNTRY'S SOVEREIGNTY AND NONINTERFERENCE IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. FINALLY IT IS THE CONSTANT ASPIRATION TO PROMOTE BY PRACTICAL DEEDS THE CURBING OF THE ARMS RACE WHICH IS LASHING THE WORLD AND THE DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN SECURITY ON THE BASIS OF THE CONSTANT INTENSIFICATION OF MUTUAL TRUST ON A JUST AND RECIPROCAL BASIS.

"THAT IS HOW WE UNDERSTAND DETENTE, THAT IS THE DETENTE WE ARE SEEKING. IN FACT IT IS A CASE OF ENSURING A PEACEFUL FUTURE FOR MANKIND."

However great the present aggravation of the world situation, there is every reason to assert that no one can halt the detente process. The peoples of Europe have experienced for themselves its beneficial influence over the past decade. The task now consists in moving this process into a specific sphere -- military detente -- and that is a central task. That is how it was set in the long-term charter that is the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. In the next few months the Madrid meeting will continue its work. And, as is well known, this task is one of the main ones on the agenda there.

Very complex talks are underway in Geneva where the question of whether Europe will be a U.S. nuclear hostage or will be able to live under conditions of genuine nuclear disarmament is being resolved. All this is not only being resolved at bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks. No one can deny that the political weight and influence of all European countries and peoples was great in the complex constructive process of detente in the seventies. Their say under certain conditions was decisive. The situation has not changed today.

All peoples of the world make their contribution to detente. In this connection special significance attaches to the Soviet Union's new proposals that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact should issue a statement on not extending the sphere of operation of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The situation now is such that it is the present year of 1982 which will determine to a significant degree how international relations will develop in the future. The governments must say the decisive word which the peoples of our continent expect from them. In the very complex international situation, the main thing, of incomparable importance, is to avert the nuclear threat and bar the way to war. No other considerations, contradictions or differences among states can be an obstacle in this vital matter.

CIA METHODS CONDEMNED; 'SPIES' EXPELLED

PM290945 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Yu. Karchevshiy article under rubric "Ideological Saboteurs:" Disinformers and Spies"]

[Text] It is well known that Voice of America sets the tone in the "psychological warfare" against the socialist states' peoples. A special role is assigned to the American stations Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Radio Free Asia and the Voice of Free Africa.

Each of our ideological opponent's radio stations, be it the BBC, Deutsche Welle or Radio Liberty, is naturally marked by a tone of its own depending on the type of bourgeois propaganda it belongs to -- "white" (official), "black" (secret) or "gray" (mixed). Nonetheless, they have something in common: They all try to present themselves to listeners as "independent of their countries' governments" and as "objective organs of information" "uninvolved in politics," operating exclusively in accordance with the spirit of detente, implementing the "free flow of information" and so forth.

Is this actually the case?

Take any Voice of America program, say. It is always based on propaganda of the Western way of life, on preaching consumerism and bourgeois standards and values and on foisting bourgeois "mass culture" on people. The praise of the Western setup sometimes reaches the point of absurdity when unemployment, a half-starved existence and education and medical services that have to be paid for are portrayed virtually as a boom. But these programs make no mention of the defects and ills of the bourgeois "paradise," its problems and rending contradictions and the glaring differences between the way of life of the bourgeoisie and the working people. At the same time the achievements of the Soviet Union's peoples in the spheres of the economy, social development, foreign policy and culture and everything positive that the Soviet way of life brings with it are either hushed up or presented in a distorted form. This presentation of the material is aimed chiefly at the socialist countries' young people and pursues the goal of making them admire Western models and feel dissatisfaction with socialist reality and indifference to spiritual values and the communist world outlook and of leading them into blind "carping" and even hostile actions.

In confirmation it is possible to cite an article in the U.S. weekly TIME which openly says that Voice of America's official task is to cover life in the United States and American foreign policy and to "fight communism."

After defining Radio Free Europe as a "psychological warfare" service, (S.) Jackson once formulated its task as follows: "...Our organization has been set up to provoke internal disorders in the countries we broadcast to. Military intervention has a point only if an impulse toward armed action inside the country is fostered in the peoples of the countries that concern us."

Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Radio Free Asia and the Voice of Free Africa not only implement ideological subversion and subversive "psychological actions" but are at the same time CIA outposts in Europe, Asia and Africa and as such conduct active espionage activity against states that are building socialism or have embarked on the path of socialist development.

In particular, it is part of the duty of staffers of the "special projects" and "audience research" departments of Radio Liberty (under CIA auspices) to establish contacts and implement surveillance and provocation against Soviet citizens who are on foreign business trips or tourist trips and to recruit foreign tourists, particularly scientists and specialists traveling to the USSR for symposiums and conferences.... The CIA draws up detailed instructions for recruited agents without special knowledge. These set out the telltale signs whereby one can assume the existence of defense facilities in a particular locality.

Special attention is paid to collecting information about the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. The imperialist intelligence agencies are interested in the quantity and quality of nuclear warheads, ICBM's, tactical missiles and strategic aviation capable of hitting the enemy from great distances; deployment sites; and the combat readiness of the troops servicing these formidable weapons.

The CIA formulated a special plan code-named Operation Lincoln for the gathering of espionage information with the help of recruited and appropriately trained American scientists and specialists. One of the documents on this question said:

"A few years ago a group was set up consisting of well-trained individuals among American scientists whose information could be relied upon in view of their clout and definite prestige among Soviet scientific circles. American intelligence intends to use them to obtain information about the organization of scientific, research and experimental design work and also detailed information about the people and institutes with which they may establish contact."

There is some point in quoting extracts from the U.S. CIA instructions intended for scientists and specialists engaging in the gathering of information about the USSR.

"If you conduct the conversation skillfully, the target is unaware of your purpose and usually does not realize he is giving you any important information. In some cases he may realize he has told you important information, but if you have a good pretext for talking with him and if you finish the conversation sensibly he will not suspect how the information received from him can be used...."

Qualified psychologists offer advice on how any human weakness can be used for intelligence purposes. "To facilitate information gathering during conversations," the instructions point out, "you must, depending on the situation, agree with your interlocutor or contradict him, talk seriously or in a joking tone, flatter and admire or, on the contrary, display total indifference to the question under discussion. In a debate or argument the Soviet person, out of a sense of professional, national, patriotic pride in the successes of his science and technology or in a state of emotional excitement, will lose his self-control and, without actually wanting to damage his motherland, may blurt out information of interest to our intelligence...."

CIA specialists school the scientists-turned-spies in the dirtiest tricks. The following, for instance: "Give Soviet people scientific data you know to be incorrect in the hope that, in correcting the 'error,' a specialist or scientist may involuntarily reveal information of interest to us."

Sometimes the transatlantic scientists-turned-intelligence men manage to persuade a few unstable people to cooperate. Thus Aganyants, a former staffer of a research institute who was arrested in Moscow while attempting to pass secret material about the content of the institute's work to a representative of a foreign state, ended up in the dock. The engineer and physicist Nilov, research institute staffer Kazachkov and Candidate of Economic Sciences Rumeyster were caught and unmasked.

The "golden bait" is usually swallowed by morally unstable people with a tendency toward boasting and acquisitiveness. The foreign recruiters spend a long time carefully seeking such "cadres." The routing of the hornets' nests in Poland provided sufficient information about who betrayed their motherland and for what motives. The Polish weekly GRANICA wrote, for instance, that the number of attempts by foreign intelligence agencies to recruit Polish citizens almost doubled in 1980 compared with 1979.

The special service agents and "tourists" from the CIA intelligence subsidiaries of Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and the rest stoop to anything. They are prepared to secure both valuable information and rumors spread by blabbermouths. They seek Soviet documents: passports, party and Komsomol cards and official certificates that can be used for criminal and even for hostile purposes.

With every support from Soviet people, the state security organs vigilantly watch the intrigues of enemy spies using the cover of diplomats. R.A. (Lenzhelli), and J.P. Winters, attaches at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, American Embassy official Jacobs, the British Diplomat Chisholm and his wife and a number of other intelligence agents have been expelled from our country for carrying out subversive activity and implementing clandestine meetings with their agents from our country.

Mark, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, embassy Second Secretary Baker and Embassy Attache (Garnet) had to be expelled from the USSR for spreading anti-Soviet fabrications and persuading Soviet people into hostile political actions. General (Grou) and Colonel McBride, U.S. military attaches in Moscow, Colonel (Khaytauer), Lieutenant Colonel (Felchin), Majors Snelling, (Ieger) and (Gensey) and Capt (C. Stokkel), assistant military attaches, and (Uffelman), (Louis), (Roy) and (Khaysler), U.S. assistant naval attaches, were arrested while carrying out intelligence activity during trips in our country and later expelled from the USSR. The list of people who are persona non grata could be continued.

The enemies of socialism stoop to any methods to defame our social system and our way of life. In using radio as an extremely important means of implementing ideological subversion, imperialism is pursuing far-reaching aims: to discredit the achievements of real socialism, to weaken the socialist system as a whole and in its parts, and to provoke hostile actions against the existing system inside the socialist countries.

In Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's apt definition, "News media can serve the aims of peace and trust and can also spread round the world the poison of strife between countries and peoples." The activity of the imperialist radio stations is poisoning the atmosphere of benevolence in relations between people. They are in the service of their governments as instruments of "psychological warfare" and are called upon to safeguard their aggressive foreign policy aims and interests. This compels us to be on our guard -- to reveal and unmask in timely fashion the insidious schemes and methods of our ideological opponents and to further heighten the effectiveness and attacking nature of our ideological struggle.

KIRKPATRICK BOOK ON U.S. POLICY PROFILED

Setunskiy Report

LD291540 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The arrogant, imperial attitude of the Reagan administration to developing countries, of which many were cynically declared by Washington to be spheres of its "vital interests", is well illustrated by a book, "Dictatorships and Double Standards", written by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the UN.

In this pretentious opus the authoress, known for her rude attacks from the U.N. rostrum on young developing states, writes of the home and foreign policies of these countries, thus interfering unceremoniously in their affairs. She refers, for instance, to the Republic of Panama as a "dictatorship". Mexico whose anti-imperialist policy, like that of some other Latin American countries, is resented by Washington, is classed by Jeane Kirkpatrick as a country with governments of dubious legality. She describes Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the PLO, as an "irresponsible extremist".

On the other hand, she tries in every way to whitewash reactionary, anti-people dictatorships, former and present ones.

Jeane Kirkpatrick makes no secret of what determines the political sympathies and antipathies of the Reagan administration which supports dictators and oppressors of the peoples. She lauds, for instance, the regimes of Iran and Nicaragua for not only being anti-communist but also friendly toward the USA. She says that they voted together with the USA in the United Nations and invariably showed concern for American interests and positions.

As follows from Jeane Kirkpatrick's revelations, Washington has no intention of abandoning its positions of strength policy which it pursues for the sake of achieving its imperialist aims and saving repressive dictatorships obedient to it. Explaining the view of the Washington administration, J. Kirkpatrick says that the regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala will be weakened if no aid in the form of money, arms and experts in suppressing insurgent movements comes from the USA.

In this context, she praises the imperialistic Monroe Doctrine, cynically pointing to Washington's "right" to use veto with regard to the policy of governments in this region. Trying to justify somehow this colonialist policy, Jeane Kirkpatrick attacks free Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua which she groundlessly accuses of "interfering" in the affairs of other countries.

But all these inventions, of which there are quite a lot in the book, only underline the fact that the policy of Washington which is obsessed with the idea of establishing world supremacy, is aimed at suppressing national liberation movements and supporting anti-people dictatorships.

Matyash Comment

LD301042 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Imperial Ambitions of Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The present Washington administration's aggressive course in the world arena poses an immense danger to the vital interests of the developing countries. Another proof of that has been provided by a book by Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations Organisation, who is notorious for her double-dyed reactionary views and overtly hostile attitude to the developing countries. The composition which has appeared on sale in U.S. book shops and which is entitled "Dictatorships and Double Standards", Jeane Kirkpatrick tries to whitewash the criminal doings of the shah of Iran, of the Nicaraguan overthrown dictator Somoza and of the Salvadorean sanguinary junta which has destroyed more than 38,000 Salvadoreans in the past three years. [sentence as received] The political "credo" of the author is eloquently indicated by the fact that she does not conceal her sympathies for the Pinochet fascist clique which overthrew the legitimate government of Salvador Allende and which is guilty of mass police repisals against tens of thousands of Chilean patriots.

Notwithstanding the fact that Kirkpatrick holds a responsible diplomatic post, she, by no means in a diplomatic manner, makes rude attacks on those developing countries which pursue an independent-of-Washington foreign-policy course. Neither does she like obviously the steps being taken by the United Nations for a rebuff to U.S. policy of aggression and diktat. Jeane Kirkpatrick, as is clear from her book, would not mind to revive the notorious Monroe Doctrine and to send U.S. Marines miles and miles away from U.S. shores to protect the rotten regimes and to penetrate regions which Washington has declared to be the sphere of U.S. "vital interests".

The book by Kirkpatrick is another link in the campaign, being stepped up by the U.S. administration, of gross pressure on the developing countries which firmly come out against U.S. attempts at establishing world domination and at suppressing the national liberation struggle. Washington's unprecedented isolation at the United Nations Organization is the payment for that aggressive and prospectless course.

ILICHEV REPORTED GOING TO PRC TO RENEW DIALOGUE

Ilichev Statement

LD302124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 30 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev stated Thursday evening that he would be on his way to Beijing before October 15. Speaking to newsmen, Ilichev confirmed TANJUG's news that he was going to meet with representatives of the Chinese People's Republic for the purpose of renewing the formal dialogue on controversial questions in relations between the two countries.

Chinese sources claim that the senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official will be in Beijing already on October 5.

Qian Qichen Remarks

OW010020 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 1 (KYODO) -- China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen hinted Thursday that preparatory talks may be started next week to resume a working-level meeting between Beijing and Moscow for the first time in about three years. Asked about a possibility of Sino-Soviet talks by reporters here, Qian said, "There will probably be some movement when the national founding holidays are over."

The remark coincided with a telegram from the Soviet Union to China, which proposed improvement in bilateral relations on the principle of peaceful coexistence and good neighborhood. The telegram, carried by Radio Moscow, was sent to celebrate China's 33rd national foundation anniversary Friday.

Diplomatic sources here said the preparatory talks may start Tuesday, citing the air flight schedule between Beijing and Moscow.

The last round of vice ministerial-level meetings, held in Moscow, ended in deadlock in December 1979 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

China called for a change in the Soviet Union's policy regarding its deployment of troops along their common border as one of three preconditions for reopening the working-level talks. The Soviet Union was also asked to reconsider its invasion of Afghanistan and drop its support of Vietnam's armed intrusion of Kampuchea if the country really wants China to sit down at the conference table.

PRC 33D ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED BY MOSCOW

Comparison on Greetings

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 30 September carries a report on its Vremya program on the Soviet greetings message to the PRC on the occasion of national day. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 30 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 5, reveals the following variation:

Paragraph one, lines four to five were carried by Vremya: ...People's Republic of China on the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. [deleting phrase]

Friendship Meeting

LD301436 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] In Moscow the Association of Societies for Friendship With Other Nations and the Society of Soviet-Chinese Friendship have held a public ceremony on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the People's Republic of China, marked on 1 October. The ceremony was attended by the Chinese ambassador to the USSR, Yang Shouzheng.

U.S. PLAN TO DEPLOY F-16'S IN JAPAN CASTIGATED

Vykhukhalev Commentary

OW010322 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A plan is afoot to deploy 48 F-16's, the latest-type fighter-bombers of the United States, to the U.S. air base at Misawa, Aomri Prefecture, in 1985. Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Vykhukhalev files the following report:

According to a disclosure by Defense Agency officials on 29 September, an agreement on the deployment of F-16's to Misawa air base is reportedly scheduled to be reached at the Washington talks between Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Defense Agency Director General Ito, scheduled to begin on 30 September.

Thus, one can conclude, the Japan-U.S. defense chiefs' meeting will be a definite turning-point in fixing Japan's role as a helper to the United States in carrying out aggressive strategies against the Soviet Union.

At present, the F-16 is regarded as one of the newest fighter-bombers and until now not a single F-16 has been brought into Japan. In the Far East, the Pusan area in South Korea is the only place where F-16's are deployed.

Now, under the agreement to be made at the Washington talks between the two defense chiefs, fighter-bombers of this type will be deployed in an area near the Soviet border. For many reasons, Misawa air base was chosen.

The Japanese and U.S. ruling circles try to justify this move by citing the fictitous Soviet threat. But the fact is that the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers to Japan -- rather than the Soviet [words indistinct] -- creates threats in their true sense to Japan's neighbors.

Above all, the F-16 fighter-bomber is entirely an attack weapon. The F-16 can be equipped with air-to-air or air-to-ground missiles and can also be used in bombing operations. The latter use has already been demonstrated in actual combat: Israel used F-16's to bomb an Iraqi atomic reactor designed for peaceful uses.

As noted by Japanese commentators, if deployed to Misawa base the F-16's, with a cruising range of 925 km, would make it possible to mount attacks on the Maritime Kray in the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the F-16 fighter-bomber can carry nuclear weapons and, in all probability, it actually carries them. This must be taken into consideration, too. Along with the deployment of cruise missiles by the 7th Fleet, beginning in 1983, this will lay the realistic foundation for Japan's participation in the dangerous nuclear blackmail policy of the United States.

The challenge, which Tokyo and Washington are jointly trying to thrust before the Soviet Union, will only aggravate tension in that region. It must be pointed out that, in a large measure, the responsibility for consequences arising from this rests, first of all, with the Japanese ruling circles.

Biryukov Commentary

LD301400 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Japanese Government has taken another action escalating tension and enhancing the threat of war in the Far East: It has given its consent to the deployment of 50 American fighter bombers F-16 in the north of the Honshu Island. Along with these planes, having a range of 1,000 km, about 1,500 U.S. Air Force personnel will arrive from the United States at the Misawa base.

Although the government, following a well-known stereotype, tries to justify this action as "a measure countering the Soviet arms build up in the Far East," the pretext of the "Soviet threat" will hardly deceive anyone. This has been confirmed by a high-ranking official of the Japanese National Defence Agency, quoted by the MAINICHI newspaper. He said without mincing words that the deployment of F-16 planes in Japan shows that the United States "is again demonstrating its resolve to perform police functions in the Far East and all over the world".

It remains to be added that, as the position of the Japanese Government shows, Washington is going to perform these functions with Tokyo's full consent and direct assistance. The hypothetical situation recently described by the weekly NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, with Japan becoming dragged into a U.S. "punitive expedition" against a Southeast Asian state, seems quite real today. It is symptomatic that this time the Japanese Government even does not make the future operations of the F-16 force conditional on the usual, although rather conventional, demand for advanced consultations, although these planes, leaving for the shores of other countries on punitive assignments, can carry both conventional and nuclear weapons.

The action of the Japanese Government, allowing the United States to deploy 50 warplanes in close proximity of the Soviet Union's shores, is also provocative and hostile towards the USSR. The newspaper ASAHI points out, for instance, that F-16 with its high capability for strafing ground targets, can perform missions against the Soviet Union's maritime territory and Sakhalin. This action obviously fits into the same dangerous pattern as the Japanese-American naval manoeuvres to train joint operations to block the Strait of Tsugaru and other straits in that part of the world, their continuous exercises in joint actions against the contingency of an "emergency" in the Far East, etc.

The steps taken by the Japanese Government are obviously at odds with the national interests of the country. The press and broad public circles of Japan have responded with alarm to them. According to ASAHI, this action is bound to further escalate tension in the Far East. It signifies, according to the newspaper, an escalation, both qualitative and quantitative, in the U.S. armed presence on Japanese territory and turns Japan into the frontline of possible armed confrontation between the United States and the USSR. The danger of our country being involved in U.S. anti-Soviet strategy as a result of the dramatic expansion of American presence on the Japanese isles cannot be ignored, ASAHI stresses.

A timely warning indeed!

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

OW290509 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] socialist theory center, led by Seiichi Katsumata, head of the center and member of the House of Representatives, visited Moscow 22 - 27 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation visited the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace for talks with their officials.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL LEAVES FOR HOME 28 SEP

LD282110 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, who had stayed in the Soviet Union for rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH MONGOLIANS

PM291445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 22 September N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, had a meeting with D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission. During a talk which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere there was a discussion of questions of the further development of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation.

U.S. SELLS ELECTRIC PRODS TO SOUTH KOREA

SK200347 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The Washington administration has demonstrated to the world that it is particularly concerned over the destiny of the South Korean puppet dictatorial regime and that it is endlessly faithful to human rights there. [as heard]

According to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the Reagan administration has approved a contract for selling to the Seoul regime electric shock sticks designed to quell the advance of the people. These sticks resemble those used on horses and cows. Reports say that these sticks will be used not only in threatening demonstrators but in torturing citizens.

The report recently prepared by the U.S. Department of State on human rights in South Korea cited this type of torture. For example, two Chilean workers have been victimized by this type of torture. They were imprisoned on charges of publishing commentaries criticizing the Pinochet regime.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH JAPAN -- Moscow September 23 TASS -- A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of purifying waste waters was signed here today between the USSR State Committee for Construction and the Japanese firms Kurita and Itochu. The protocol provides for the joint creation of constructions of purifying installations and for exchange of experience of their operation. The sides will also develop new physico-mechanical, physico-chemical and biological methods of purifying such waters. To achieve these aims the sides approved a working plan providing for a regular exchange of scientific-technical information in the field of research, development and creation of such equipment and constructions of purifying installations, as well as the holding of symposiums, conferences and other activities. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 22 Sep 82 LD]

PRAVDA PUBLISHES JOINT SOVIET-INDIAN DECLARATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September publishes on pages 1 and 2 the Soviet-Indian Joint Declaration. This has been compared with the TASS International Service in Russian version published in the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages D 4-8 under the subhead "Joint Declaration Issued," and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA inserts the Roman numeral I before the second paragraph on page D 5.

On page D 5, paragraph 2, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...forms of cooperation between the two countries. These relations are.... [adding phrase]

PRAVDA inserts the Roman numeral II before the last paragraph on page D 5.

On page D 6, paragraph 5, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...this aim would be promoted by the adoption of.... [rewording]

On page D 6, paragraph 6, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...parties stressed the special responsibility of states.... [adding "special"]

On page D 7, paragraph 1, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads: ...total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories.... [rewording]

On page D 7, paragraph 3, line 6, PRAVDA reads: ...cooperation in the name of reducing tension.... [substituting "name" for "course"]

On page D 7, paragraph 3, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...firm settlement of the problems that exist there. [adding phrase]

On page D 8, paragraph 1, lines 2 and 3, PRAVDA reads: ...on extremely important economic problems in conformity.... [adding "economic"]

PRAVDA inserts the Roman numeral III before paragraph 2 on page D 8.

PRAVDA inserts the following signatures after the last paragraph on D 8:

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I. Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS WITH GANDHI IN KIEV

AU301152 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] RATAU -- On 25 September, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. Participating in the conversation were A.F. Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

Both in the Ukraine and in the other republics of the Soviet Union, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in addressing the visitor, you will be able to perceive the feelings of sincere friendship for your great country, feelings that have become a deeply rooted tradition.

Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, for which Jawaharlal Nehru, outstanding politician and statesman,worked so much, is an imporant and wholesome factor in the world's politics. It was emphasized that L.I. Brezhnev and I. Gandhi have contributed a great and decisive part to their further consolidation and development. The Soviet people fully approve the results of the talks which were held recently by the Soviet leaders with the prime minister of the Republic of India.

India's peaceful policy, it was stated at the meeting, enjoys respect among the Soviet Union's peoples. Satisfaction was expressed that the USSR and India were unanimous in their endeavors to do the utmost so that mankind does not know what a nuclear war is.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke about the republic's achievements in developing economy, science and culture under Soviet rule, about the progress made in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan, and about preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The visitor was told about the part of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-Indian economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

I. Gandhi expressed thanks for the interesting account of the Ukrainian SSR. In India, she said, people are glad about the Soviet people's successes. The Indian people respond to Soviet friendship with sincere friendship. The prime minister told how government programs for the country's development were implemented in India, and spoke about tasks which are to be accomplished in this sphere.

Having highly assessed the results of the recent Soviet-Indian talks, I. Gandhi pointed out that the people of India here harboring feelings of deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for assistance in economic development. We highly value L.I. Brezhnev's personal concern for the consolidation of cooperation between our countries, she emphasized. India will take constant pains to foster Indian-Soviet friendship which has become an important factor in ensuring stability in the world.

Present at the conversation were:

On the Soviet side: G.I. Marchuk, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and N.V. Golding, USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises, who are accompanying the prime minister of India in the tour of the country: V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman; V.K. Vrublevskiy, assistant to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; G.I. Udovenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and A.I. Valkov, department chief in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Indian side: G. Parthasarathy, chief foreign political adviser to the prime minister minister; Dr P.C. Alexander, chief secretary to the prime minister; V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR; H.Y. Sharada Prasad, press adviser to the prime minister; A.K. Sengaputa, economic adivser to the prime minister; and (Dr J.S. Teja), under [dopolnitelnyy] secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

BREZHNEV-LAO LEADER MEETING, LAO TIES DISCUSSED

LD301856 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 GMT Sep 82

[Text] President Brezhnev has had a meeting in Moscow with the Laotian Leader, Kaysone Phomvihan. Covered during the meeting were Soviet-Laotian cooperation and international issues. Here is a commentary by Leonid Krichevskiy:

Soviet-Laotian relations have been advancing in all the fields. They are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, full equality and mutual respect. By giving Laos every possible assistance, the Soviet Union helps this small Asian country bring about radical social and economic reform. The people of Laos are now implementing the economic and social development program drawn up by the Third Congress of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Laos. It provides for a further rise in the output of agriculture, based on cooperative principles, the construction of more industrial facilities and a considerable boost in living and cultural standards. If these tasks are to be completed, the effectiveness of economic cooperation between the two countries should be enhanced. The national resources of Laos must be used more rationally.

President Brezhnev stressed on his part that the Soviet people will continue to render assistance to the fraternal people of Laos. The Soviet and Laotian leaders expressed concern over the current alarming world situation caused by actions of aggressive imperialist groups, the U.S. administration first and foremost. These actions become more and more threatening for the cause of peace and all the nations, both in Europe and Asia. Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan stated that the artificially created tension can and must be eased and removed, peace can be preserved and consolidated.

The two leaders paid much attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. They pointed out that this situation remains tense. The imperialist groups and their supporters seek to aggravate relations between the Indochina countries and the countries members of ASEAN. Pursuing their self-centered aims the imperialists are pushing these two groups of countries on the road of confrontation. They try to torpedo the idea of a peaceful dialogue between them. Nevertheless, in Southeast Asia as elsewhere opportunities are available for promoting the relaxation process and ensuring peace and security.

Indicative of this are the growing sentiments within the ASEAN countries in favor of a peaceful dialogue with the Indochina countries. The USSR gives a high appraisal to the efforts of Laos aimed at bettering the situation in Southeast Asia and to the proposals put forward by Laos at a foreign ministers' conference of the three Indochina countries held during the summer this year. It welcomes in particular the initiative urging the convocation of an international conference for Southeast Asia with the participation of the Indochina and ASEAN countries, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Britain, India and Burma. A conference of this kind, it feels, may become a major step towards easing tensions in that region.

TRUONG CHINH-LED SRV DELEGATION TO PAY VISIT

LD241510 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] An SRV party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, is to pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SRV LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY CABLE

PM291545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The telegram of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expresses sincere gratitude for the heartfelt sentiments and warm congratulations on the national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the SRV.

"Our people," the telegram stresses, "always remember the great and valuable support and assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism that the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people have reserved for the Vietnamese people over the past 37 years of arduous struggle for the defense and building of their fatherland. In the recent past, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has made very great contributions to consolidating and developing the friendly relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, in the interest of the socialist and communist construction in our two countries and for the victory of the noble objectives of the times: peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The message continues: The Soviet Union has been extending increasing, effective support and assistance to Vietnam in all fields. This is an encouragement for the Vietnamese people in their endeavor to implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress in order to successfully build socialism in Vietnam and firmly defend their socialist fatherland against Beijing's big-nation expansionist-hegemonistic schemes.

The message concludes: "We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the illustrious CPSU, led by esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, successful implementation of the tasks set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress, aimed at developing the overall potential of the Soviet Union, a solid bulwark for peace and a reliable prop for all revolutionary forces around the globe. We also wish them many great achievements with which to greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

"May the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU and between the Vietnamese and Soviet people be constantly consolidated and developed."

POLISH COMMENTARY ON WESTERN SUBVERSION CITED

LD302136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw: Under the heading: Madness by Calculation, the Polish workers agency [Krajowa Agencja Robotnicza] has published a commentary on the organizers of the disorders in the Polish People's Republic. In our country, the commentary notes, those who instigate disturbances are usually referred to as madmen who are ready to plunge the people into the abyss of anarchy. There is a great deal of truth in this. However, the political activity directed against the interests of the state is being organized by people who know their business and are able to manipulate the public's frame of mind. They resort to hypocrisy, demagogy, slander and blackmail. They are people who have a hostile attitude toward socialist Poland. We are dealing with a political enemy which is setting itself definite aims.

This enemy is the underground opposition with a broadly ramified system of diversionary structures, which are used by anticommunist centers in the West. The underground is only there to carry things out, although everything is done for the protest actions, street disorders and the accompanying slogans to look like their own initiative. However, the very top of the machine of ideological diversion policy, the commentary notes, is located in the subversive center of the Western world.

In the White House, the Pentagon, the NATO headquarters in Brussels and in the cabinets of a number of West European governments, specially created groups of experts are making decisions on how to harm Poland, how to wrest the Polish People's Republic from the socialist community and how to inflict a loss on that community.

Those who provoked street disorders in a number of Polish cities at the end of August and beginning of September this year set themselves the distinct goals of attempting to convince the Poles and other peoples that domestic life has allegedly not been getting back to normal in Poland and that allegedly the fate of the country lies in the hands of the forces of the counterrevolutionary underground. This, then, is no longer just a matter of madness, but of political, cold-blooded calculation, the commentary stresses.

LCY PLENUM DEBATES DOMESTIC ECONOMIC CRISIS

PM301405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep -- A plenum of the LCY Central Committee has been held here. It examined the economic situation in the country and gave concrete expression to those tasks of stabilizing the economy arising from the decisions of the 12th LCY Congess, and it also approved the program of activity of the LCY's leading organs for the forthcoming period.

M. Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who delivered the report at the plenum, stressed the need to step up efforts to put the congress' decisions into practice.

The keynote speaker noted further that the working class and all citizens of Yugoslavia must be told openly what the economic situation is really like. It is grave but not hopeless.

In the complex situation it is incumbent on the League of Communists as the vanguard of the working class to mobilize the working people and point out to them specific tasks to improve economic activity, increase production and export outputs, make better use of material and natural resources, and save, in particular, electricity, oil and other raw materials.

The complex economic situation, primarily the low rate of industrial production and the high rate of inflation, the keynote speaker pointed out, is tending to aggravate social problems. We cannot ignore this. The question of the repayment of our foreign debt has also now been strained to the limit. Serious problems have arisen in supplying the population with goods in mass demand, and social differences in society are growing. Violations of legality are occurring and petit bourgeois attitudes are spreading. This is causing very great dissatisfaction on the part of the working people. We must not permit such phenomena to have an adverse effect on the country's economic and political development.

Economic and other questions must be resolved jointly. We have achieved successes together and we must seek a way out of the difficulties together. We must not permit the resolution of these problems to be deferred. It would also be an illusion to expect the LCY to be able to fulfill the tasks indicated by itself, without the support of the entire society.

Only by pursuing this policy, the report says, can the LCY be the vanguard of the working class and guarantee its interests.

CSSR'S HUSAK, SED'S MITTAG MEET IN PRAGUE

LD301800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Prague, 30 Sep (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, met with Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, for a talk in Prague on Thursday. During the friendly meeting Guenter Mittag, who is on a working visit to the CSSR, passed on cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Gustav Husak. The two sides paid tribute to the high level of all-round relations between the two fraternal parties and neighboring countries, which have continued to deepen and develop dynamically on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Support concluded 5 years ago.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEMICHEV, BCP's ZHIVKOV MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September publishes on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Meetings in Sofia." It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published on page F 1 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Demichev, BCP's Shivkov Meet in Sofia 25 Sep" and the following variations have been noted:

After paragraph 2, PRAVDA inserts the following passage: In the course of talks, which were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides discussed questions relating to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress and 12th BCP Congress decisions and the development of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the cultural sphere. It was emphasized that this cooperation, founded on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has today reached a high level and shows good prospects.

The indissoluble connection between cultural exchanges and the tasks of preserving peace in the present complex international situation was pointed out at the meeting. Here both sides emphasized that the coordination of the efforts of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in this sphere in the international arena is assuming great significance for improving the spiritual climate on the planet and counteracting ideological sabotage by imperialist forces.

PRAVDA ends: On the same day secretaries of the BCP Central Committee had a meeting with the Soviet delegation.

TASS REPORTS FIVE DEAD IN AEROFLOT PLANE CRASH

LD301600 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- An Aeroflot plane on a flight from Moscow to Lima crashed on landing in the area of Luxembourg Airport on Wednesday, it is reported here. According to preliminary information five persons died. The circumstances of the crash are being investigated.

The Soviet Government expresses condolences to the families of the deceased.

SCHMIDT SAYS POLICY OF DETENTE WILL CONTINUE

LD302314 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 30 TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking to the diplomatic corps in Bonn today, said that "our priority task is to ensure peace." Any FRG Government, he said, "should be interested in conducting the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe on the basis of equilibrium of forces." It cannot be admitted that the "Ost politik" should be called in question, though the international situation now worsened.

Helmut Schmidt warned against conducting "trade warfares," obviously implying obstacles which are raised by the Reagan administration to East-West trade.

Meanwhile the head of the West German Government reiterated the earlier expressed stand on the question of deployment in Western Europe, including on the territory of the FRG, of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES UK TRADE MINISTER

LD301826 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov today received the British State Minister for Trade Peter Rees and had a conversation with him.

The British Ambassador in the USSR Ian Sutherland took part in the conversation. The USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev also had a conversation with Peter Rees.

USSR-BRITISH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD301806 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- A regular session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission for Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation took place in Kishinev on September 27-28.

The delegations came to the conclusion that it is necessary to continue joint efforts to extend cooperation in the trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological fields, which meets the interests of both countries, facilitates the further improvement of Soviet-British relations, and also contributes towards the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe related to cooperation in the economy, science and technology.

The delegations also examined the present-day state of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain and expressed the confidence that the session would contribute to progress in these fields.

The delegation expressed their intention to extend Soviet-British trade and economic relations and agreed that they should be directed at increasing bilateral trade on the basis of mutual benefit. It was noted that talks were under way between Soviet foreign trade organizations and British companies on supplies to machinery and equipment for a number of Soviet industries, in particular, chemicals, gas, oil, oil refinery, food and automobile making, and also on the supplies of certain types of Soviet equipment to Britain.

The Soviet delegation was led by Yuriy Brezhnev, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission and first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR , and the British side by Peter Rees, chairman of the British side of the commission and minister of state of the United Kingdom for trade.

The commission agreed that the next session would take place in Britain in 1983.

FINNISH CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS MOSCOW

Kanninen Arrival

PM301537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] On 20 September Lt Gen E. Kanninen, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces main staff, arrived in the Soviet Union for an official visit.

At the capital's Leningrad Station the Finnish visitor and his entourage were greeted by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; and also by Army General V.I. Varennikov; Col Gen V.Ya. Abolins; Col Gen Aviation A.N. Medvedev; Lt Gen G.A. Borisov; Lt Gen V.L. Serykh; and other Soviet generals and officers.

From the Finnish side the welcoming party included Y. Honkanen, army, naval and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day Lt Gen E. Kanninen laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

In the afternoon the visitor from Finland went to the M.V. Frunze Military Academy where he acquainted himself with the organization of the training process. Explanations were provided by Col Gen P.V. Melnikov, head of the academy.

An honor guard was drawn up in the academy. Lt Gen E. Kanninen was accompanied by Army General V.I. Varennikov.

Visits Concludes

PM301407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Lt Gen E. Kanninen, chief of the main staff of the Finnish Defense Forces, left Moscow for home 24 September following an official visit to the USSR.

The Finnish visitor was seen off at the capital's Leningrad Station by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army Gen V.I. Varennikov; Col Gen V.Ya. Abolins; Col Gen N.A. Zotov; Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, and other Soviet generals and officers.

On the Finnish side the sendoff party included E. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, and Col Y. Honkanen, army, naval and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

Troops of the Moscow Garrison formed an honor guard at the station.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES NEW DANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD302158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a telegram to Paul Schluter, congratulating him on his appointment to the post of prime minister of Denmark.

In his reply telegram, Paul Schluter expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark will continue to develop fruitfully in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the consolidation of peace and of international security.

DANISH CP LEADER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO USSR

LD302316 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the Union of Communist Youth of Denmark, as well as the chairman of the Danish Communist Party, Joergen Jensen, were recently in the Soviet Union. [Passage indistinct] They acquainted themselves with the monuments of our capital and looked over new apartment blocks. Then, the guests from Denmark flew to Siberia. They visited Irkutsk and the BAM [Baykal Amue Mainline] Region. After their return to Moscow the members of the delegation spoke at a press conference.

[Begin recording in Danish, fading into Russian report] We were struck by the grandiose scale of the work to develop the natural wealth of Siberia, Comrade Jensen said. We have seen that on BAM everything is being done to see that people not only work efficiently, but also live in good conditions. Here extensive construction of living accomodation is in progress. Schools, kindergartens and palaces of culture are being built. The speakers noted that the enthusiasm of the young builders of [words indistinct] made a huge impression on the members of the delegation.

The magnificent beauty of Siberia will stay in my mind for a long time. It was with pleasure that we were able to convince ourselves that in spite of the large-scale construction, great attention is being devoted to the conservation of the environment. The journey was fruitful. We witnessed the birth of new enterprises and met interesting people.

The majority of the papers, the radio and television are controlled by the bourgeoisie in Denmark, and it is therefore very difficult to obtain objective information about the Soviet Union. When we return home we will tell the truth about the Soviet people, who are successfully struggling for the construction of a communist society. [end recording]

AUSTRIAN WORKERS TO BUILD PLANT IN BELORUSSIA

AU281317 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Summary] Recently Artur Bezlyudov, Belorussian minister for housing and municipal services, visited Austria at the invitation of the Austrian-Soviet society within the framework of the partnership relations between Lower Austria and the Belorussian SSR. In a talk with Lower Austrian representatives of the Austrian Communist Party, he revealed some to date unknown details of a special agreement under which the Austrian Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation will supply a turnkey metallurgical combine to be built in the provincial city of Zlobin within the next 2 years.

According to Bezlyudov, the project constitutes a completely new approach since it will be the first major combine to be built in Belorussia without domestic labor and component part deliveries. The construction of the combine exclusively from Voest materials and by Voest workers will make it necessary for up to 1,700 Austrian workers to work for about 2 years in the Belorussian city of Zlobin. A construction group of 130 Austrian workers has already arrived there to build accomodations for the 1,700 Austrian workers. The Voest Corporation has concluded some contracts with Soviet firms and enterprises to ensure the food supply for the Austrian workers, but has been granted the right to effect additional food imports if it deems such imports necessary for the well-being of its workers.

ALEKSEYEV ON CYPRUS INDEPENDENCE DAY

NC010627 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Commentary by Aleksandr Alekseyev]

[Text] On 1 October the Cypriot people celebrate their national day, their day of independence. The attainment of Cyprus' independence, writes our commentator Aleksandr Alekseyev, was the result of a long and hard struggle by the Cypriots to rid themselves of British imperialism's colonial yoke. This struggle was based on the help and support of all progressive humanity and the help and support of the Soviet people.

When the Cypriot Republic was proclaimed in 1960 the Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the young nation and to establish diplomatic relations with it. Since then 22 years have passed. During this time international imperialism has many times attempted to abolish the independence, the sovereignty and the very existence of the Cypriot Republic and every time the Soviet Union's prestigious voice has been heard in its defense. For instance, this is what happened during the tragic events of July 1974. The Soviet Union categorically demanded that an end be put as soon as possible to the designs against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot Republic. The Soviet Union's steadfast position based on principles thwarted the implementation of the plans of local and foreign reaction aimed at abolishing Cyprus' independence and transforming it into a U.S.-NATO mainstay in the area of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East. Once again, Cypriots saw in the face of the Soviet Union a true friend who is interested in the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem, taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the island's two communities without efforts to impose a solution that would be alien to them.

During the 22 years which have passed since the proclamation of the Cypriot Republic's independence, the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have become even closer. A distinguishing characteristic of Cypriot-Soviet relations is their increasing development, stability, equality and mutual benefit. In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev praised Soviet-Cypriot relations, applauding their successful development.

In the last year and a half since the forum of the Soviet Communists, relations between our countries have received a new impetus. During this time, Cyprus was visited by delegations from the Soviet parliament and by many state and social organizations. In July, a delegation of the Cypriot House of Representatives headed by its chairman Yeoryios Ladhas made an official visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation was received by First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. Useful meetings and discussions were held with Soviet deputies. During the discussion of bilateral relations, it was reiterated that these have a traditional friendly character and that they are developing successfully in the interest of the peoples of both countries.

Great significance was attached to the development of commerical-economic relations.

We recall that last December the commerical agreement between the Soviet Union and Cyprus was extended 5 more years. The Soviet Union supplies Cyprus with almost all its needs for imported fuel, sheets of metal, processed timber, machines and various technical equipment. Our country buys from Cyprus almost all the exportable quantity of alcohol and raisins and a significant quantity of citrus fruit. wines, apparel, knitwear and shoes. The Soviet Union has also participated in the construction in Cyprus of the first part of the plan for the production of sulphuric acid. This summer Soviet and Cypriot geologists jointly explored the Mediterranean seabed off the island with Soviet scientific exploratory vessel [word indistinct]. A large strata of sand was discovered in the area of the Cape Paphos suitable for construction purposes.

Cultural relations have noted a successful development and on this subject we should stress the great and serious work that the Cypriot-Soviet and Soviet-Cypriot associations are doing for the development of these friendly relations. In this respect, the Soviet cultural center in Nicosia is playing an invaluable role. [passage indistinct]

We can thus ascertain, our commentator concludes, that Cypriot-Soviet relations can constitute and indeed do constitute a resounding example of the mutually beneficial and equal cooperation between the two countries to the benefit of their peoples and to the benefit of peace and social progress.

On the day of the Cypriot Republic's independence, the Soviet people wish to this friendly people successes and the consolidation of their country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as their nonaligned policy, and send them cordial congratulations on the occasion of their national day.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-IRISH JOINT COMMISSION -- Moscow September 30 TASS -- A regular session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Irish Mixed Commission on Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from September 28 to 30. The sides confirmed the striving to continue joint efforts to expand stable, long-term and mutually advantageous ties. This facilitating the development of Soviet-Irish relations and the fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The firm intention to expand Soviet-Irish trade and economic relations was expressed at the session. The sides agreed on the desirability of the adoption of joint measures to develop new forms of economic cooperation on a long-term and large-scale nature. The work of the session passes in a spirit of mutual understanding and good will. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 30 Sep 82 LD]

U.S. MARINES IN LEBANON 'DE FACTO OCCUPATION'

LD301716 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS -- President Reagan has officially notified the U.S. Congress of the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. Although the notification says that the Marines will remain in Lebanon only a limited period of time, no specific date for the withdrawal is mentioned. President Reagan has made it clear in a talk with correspondents that the United States would like to occupy Lebanon for a long period, at least until a central government suiting Washington is established there. According to the President, American Marines can stay in Lebanon even after Israeli and Syrian troops leave the country.

According to NBC, Marines will remain in Lebanon until the government of the country tells them it no longer needs their help. This, in turn, will depend on the timetable for the withdrawal of Israeli troops. According to specialists closely following the situation in Lebanon, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of that country will not take place before several months or even several years pass, the NBC stresses. In other words, Washington intends to turn its military presence in Lebanon into the de facto occupation of the country.

It follows from Reagan's statement that American troops will stay in Lebanon not to preclude fresh atrocities of the Israeli Army against the Lebanese and Palestinians. According to him, Marines will not take place [as received] in combat operations but will exercise their right to self-defense. This quite pleases Tel Aviv and confirms anew that the goals of the U.S. and Israel in Lebanon coincide.

According to a report of an AP correspondent, officials of the Israeli Foreign Ministry characterised in "a statement prepared in advance" the tenor of Reagan's words about Israel at the latest press conference a "positive step" towards the restoration of close contacts between the two countries.

VARYING U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI RESPONSIBILITY

LD270700 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- "The bloody crimes in West Beirut have stirred America up," Nikolay Kurdyumov writes in PRAVDA. "A number of organs of the bourgeois press, reflecting the reaction by the U.S. public at large, points out that Israel cannot evade grave responsibility for what has happened."

However, the Zionist leaders prefer either to keep silent or virtually justify and take under protection the Israeli leaders' policy, the author states. It is significant that the leaders of thirty leading Zionist organizations in the USA, as is clear from interviews published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, stated that Israel ostensibly bears no responsibility for the mass killings of Palestinians.

"In the face of the world public's and many Americans' indignation, Washington has to shift and dodge".

The author points out that U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his recent speech chided Tel Aviv and in point of fact shielded the Israeli aggressors.

"Such an approach by Washington, being explained as unwillingness to enter into 'confrontation' with Israel is no wonder," the commentary says. "The matter is deeper than that. To state Israel's responsibility means virtually to recognize the United States' responsibility and guilt. It is no secret to anyone that the Israeli rulers could not have pursued a policy of aggression and genocide but for U.S. weapons, U.S. economic aid, U.S. vetoes at the U.N. Security Council, in short -- but for material, political and moral support on the part of Washington".

The commentator points out that the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has just endorsed appropriations to the tune of 2,100 million dollars in aid to Israel for next year. Besides, the bill envisages an additional lavish gift to Tel Aviv -- 310 million dollars.

"Washington shifts and dodges. But even to Americans it becomes increasingly clear that if it has one aim -- to shield Tel Aviv and to justify the rendering of all-round aid to the Israeli aggressors".

SOVIET MIDEAST PEACE INITIATIVE SUPPORTED

PRAVDA Call

LD260902 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 26 Sep 82

["PRAVDA: The Aggressor Should Be Curbed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- The outgoing week brought tragic news from Lebanon where the Israeli miiltary staged a horrible massacre in West Beirut, writes today's PRAVDA. Responsibility for the death of thousands and thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, an overwhelming majority of whom were civilians -- women, children and old men, is borne both by the criminal itself and by its accomplice and patron -- U.S. imperialism which armed Israel and encouraged it to the commission of this masaacre, the newspaper stresses.

The Soviet public, at one with millions of people in all continents, is firmly protesting against the Israeli occupiers' bloody crimes with direct connivance and complicity of their U.S. masters, the article says.

The newspaper recalls that the Soviet Union put forward a concrete programme for a really lasting settlement for the Middle East. This new foreign-policy initiative, set out by Leonid Brezhnev in the speech delivered in the Kremlin on September 15, is gaining an increasingly wide support in the world. The tragic events in the recent days in Beirut, PRAVDA points out, again raise in all acuteness the question of the need to bring about a just all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem as soon as possible, settlement which can be achieved only with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

IZVESTIYA Overview

PM301443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer K. Geyvandov article: "A Genuine Peace Program for the Near East"]

[Text] The Israeli aggression in Lebanon continues. It is now nearly 4 months since the Tel Aviv warrior hordes invaded that country and began sowing death and destruction. It is impossible to look without horror or anger at the mark of crime left by the aggressors on the long-suffering Lebanese soil -- the ruined and burned out cities and villages, the utterly destroyed Palestinian refugee camps and the burned out peasant fields and orange, lemon and olive groves. It is as though these pictures were taken from a 40-year old chronicle. They call to mind German fascist atrocities.

The world community of nations has decisively condemned Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In the first few days of the war the UN Security Council adopted resolutions demanding a rapid end to the war and the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. However, Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers not only cynically ignored these demands but expanded the aggression still further. On the Begin-Sharon clique's orders, the Israeli military, perfidiously violating all agreements, invaded West Beirut and organized a bloody massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila and other parts of the Lebanese capital's western sector.

These new crimes by the Zionist extremists have been most severely condemned throughout the world. Even in Israel itself there has been a powerful protest wave demanding the Begin government's rapid dismissal.

It is now clear to all that Israel's Zionist leaders would not have dared to hurl such a cynical challenge at the world public and continue the atrocities on Lebanese soil without such powerful protectors as the U.S. ruling circles -- protectors who on all counts are coparticipants in the aggression. This is also eloquently attested by Washington's attitude to Tel Aviv's present bloody crimes in West Beirut. The White House has essentially gone no further than hypocritical "indignation" and, despite bombastic epithets, has not addressed a single world of condemnation against the authors and producers of this bloody tragedy. Furthermore, successive Washington official representatives -- Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger and others -- have hastened to assure their "strategic ally" of their determination to continue giving it comprehensive assistance and support.

Such a stance by Washington cannot be called anything other than encouragement for the Israeli aggressors, and this is how Tel Aviv perceives it. By all their actions Tel Aviv's rulers are showing that they not only intend to continue ignoring the demands to cease the aggression against Lebanon but will not stop either at spreading it to other neighboring countries and even the entire region. They are well aware that they will receive "total absolution" from their U.S. patrons, because they are helping the latter to implement their strategic plans aimed at establishing a U.S. military-political presence in the Near East.

The situation thus taking shape in the Near East, which is assuming an increasingly dangerous character, is causing profound alarm to the peoples of the region and of the whole world. They can see clearly that the fuse of the Near East powder keg is burning down rapidly. It is now clearer than ever that the explosive situation can only be defused by means of an all-embracing, really just and genuinely lasting settlement for a Near East racked by imperialist aggression. This is why the Soviet Union's important new foreign policy initiative, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his Kremlin speech on 15 September this year, has aroused such close attention and tremendous interest among the peoples of the world. In concentrated form these proposals set out a plan for a just and lasting Near East peace which, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, can and must be based on principles corresponding both to the general norms of international law and to specific UN Security Council and General Assembly decisions relating to the Near East Problem.

One fundamental provision of the Soviet plan is the strict observance of the principle of the unacceptability of the seizure of other people's lands by aggression. Thus all the territories occupied since 1967 must be returned to the Arabs. The borders between Isarel and its Arab neighbors must be declared inviolable.

The Soviet Union insists that the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state be ensured in practice. The Palestinian refugees must be allowed to return to their homes or receive appropriate compensation for the property they have left behind.

Under the Soviet proposals east Jerusalem, the location of one of the main Muslim shrines, would be returned to the Arabs and become an inalienable part of the Palestinian state. Believers must be ensured freedom of access to the three religious places of worship throughout Jerusalem.

The Soviet head of state's proposals also envisage that all countries of the region are to be ensured the right to secure and independent existence and development observed with full reciprocity, since the security of one side cannot be ensured while flouting the security of another.

The next major provision of the Soviet proposals is to end the state of war and establish peace between the Arab states and Israel.

All sides in the conflict, including Israel and a Palestinian state, must make a mutual commitment to respect one another's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and to resolve emerging disputes by peaceful means and by talks.

Finally, the international guarantees of the settlement must be formulated and adopted -- the role of guarantor could be assumed by the standing members of the UN Security Council or by the Security Council as a whole. This last provision is of special urgency in the light of the West Beirut tragedy, which proved once again that the United States cannot act as guarantor of any bilateral or multilateral international agreements and showed the imperative need for collective efforts on this question.

Such are the six fundamental principles of the Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement which, I am convinced, having just been to the Near East, are being studied most attentively and discussed widely there. In talks with me, R. Karami, former Lebanese prime minister, Abu Mazin, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Fatah organization, A. Mansur, a Lebanese national patriotic forces leader and parliamentary deputy, and other statesmen, politicians and public figures stressed that the Soviet Union's consistent, honest and constructive position is in the Near East peoples' interest. It is in the interest of all mankind. It was stressed thereby that the Soviet plan is strikingly different form the U.S. administration's recent proposals, which are rotten to the core, as the Arab peoples can clearly see, since they deny the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the creation of their own state without which, as is well known, a just solution of the Near East problem is impossible. This in particular is confirmed by the principles for the solution of the Palestinian problem and for a Near East settlement adopted at the recent Morocco conference of Arab countries' heads of state and government, which on the whole are not at variance with what the Soviet Union has been struggling for for many years.

Take such a question, the Arab press stresses in this context, as Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967. Whereas the USSR, as the newspapers note, has demanded with all clarity and firmness the return to the Arabs of the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Lebanese lands, the U.S. administration turns the question of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories into an object of barter and thereby infringes the Arabs' legitimate rights. Foreign press attention has also been caught by the fact that in its Near East peace program the USSR proceeds from the principled provisions of the UN Charter and that organization's decisions on the Near East question.

My interlocutors in Lebanon and Syria also drew attention to the fact that in putting forward an integral constructive Near East settlement program the Soviet Union also proposes a constructive way of putting it into practice. As experience has shown, an all-embracing, just and lasting settlement can only be formulated and implemented by the collective efforts of all the interested sides, which must not fail to include the PLO as the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative. It is just such a settlement path that is envisaged by the Soviet proposal on convening an international Near East conference.

The following important factor must also be mentioned. The unity of the Arab states in the struggle against the Israeli invaders is more important than ever now in the situation whih has taken shape in the Near East.

"The Arabs need this unity," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, "as they need air and water. And the stronger and more reliable that unity, the sooner imperialism's intrigues in the Near East will be thwarted."

Yes, the Near East needs peace! The Soviet Union stands firm on the position of supporting the struggling Arab peoples' just cause and is taking a very active part in the search for ways to a genuinely all-embracing Near East settlement.

Israeli CP Official

LD010946 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Rome October 1 TASS -- The Israeli Government is fully responsible for the mass killings of Palestinians in Beirut, T. Toubi, deputy general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, has declared in an interview with the weekly RINASHITA. He stressed the need to set up a commission to bring to account those who committed gruesome crimes in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. All the facts and new evidence prove Tel Aviv's direct involvement in the murder of Palestinians in the camps, T. Toubi pointed out. That is precisely why the Communist Party of Israel demands resignation of the present Cabinet and unification of all genuinely patriotic forces in Israel to create a new government which would work for peace in the Middle East.

The deputy general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union's participation is necessary to achieve genuine settlement of the situation in the region.

UN CONDEMNS MASSACRE, DEMANDS TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PM301229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents A. Tolkunov and Ye. Menkes: "Angry Condemnation"]

[Excerpts] New York, 25 Sep -- The seventh extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question, which has resumed its work, has adopted by an overwhelming majority (147 votes for, only the United States and Israel against) a resolution angrily condemning the atrocities committed against the inhabitants of West Beirut.

The international community has resolutely demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces beyond the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent UN representative, said in his speech:

Never before has the Israeli aggressor acted so cynically, flouting the integrity of a sovereign country, committing methodical mass murders of Palestinian and Lebanese people, insolently violating the generally accepted norms of international law and the decisions of the Security Council and UN General Assembly. The culmination of these crimes was the monstrous carnage in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The Israeli rulers' cynical attempts to absolve themselves of the blame are incapable of covering up the unalterable truth. The coldblooded murder of unarmed innocent people was planned in advance and carried out under the control and with the direct assistance of the Israeli Army.

However, the responsibility for these crimes, the speaker continued, does not lie with Israel's rulers alone. Those who put the weapons in the aggressor's hands and virtually inspired its actions are also responsible. During the bloody war in Lebanon the essence of U.S. policy in the Near East was revealed most manifestly. Its aim is to ensure U.S. hegemony in that region, to place the natural resources of the region's states under its own control and to secure a U.S. military presence. This is the essence of the Camp David policy and the purport of the "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The tragedy in Lebanon, the Soviet representative stressed, once again urgently raises the question of the need for the earliest solution of the Palestinian problem, not via the path of behind-the-scenes machinations but within the channel of an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict.

The speech by the U.S. representative at the session was the height of cynicism. "Horrified" as he was by the fate of the dead at Sabra and Shatila, he nonetheless declared that his delegation would not support this resolution. Such hyprocrisy, as indeed the insolent big talk of the Tel Aviv emissary, elicited the indignation of the representatives of the international community.

While the session was in progress there were big protest demonstrations outside the U.S. and Israeli missions. Honest America, as indeed the whole world, is indignant at this bloody crime.

The extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question decided to suspend its work and authorize the UN General Assembly president to reconvene it if such a request is received from the organization's member countries.

PRAVDA Comment

LD282304 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- In a comment on the United Nations vote on a resolution that condemns the Israeli invaders' massacre in West Beirut, the newspaper PRAVDA says: "Practically all the international community of nations has dissociated itself from the unrestrained aggressor and his influential protector. Only two countries -- the United States and Israel -- voted against the resolution, 147 states voting in favour of it." The conspicuous vote, the commentary says, reflected the nations' reaction to the monstrous crimes of Israeli occupationists on the soil of long-suffering Lebanon. The world was shocked by the news of the massacre of civilians -- Palestinian refugees and Lebanese -- in West Beirut, which called to mind Nazi atrocities.

A tide of wrathful indignation with the killers and those who had armed them to the teeth and encouraged their crying wrongdoing, has swept the entire world, supported by people of varying social sectors, political beliefs and religions. This had to be taken into account by those Western politicians who had grown accustomed to walk in step with Washington. To side with their "ally" under these circumstances would mean to face the judgement of nations which has highlighted the role of Israel and the United States.

The newspaper stresses that bloodshed in Lebanon and violation of its sovereignty and independence must be ended. The virtually unanimous condemnation of the aggressor is very important. It reflects the will of the international community and makes the position of the aggressor and his protectors much more difficult, helping in the search for ways of restoring Middle East peace. A good basis for a just and durable settlement in the region could be provided by the Soviet plan recently outlined by Leonid Brezhnev and widely supported by the world public, PRAVDA concludes by saying.

GILASHVILI RECEIVES KHALID AL-FAHUM 28 SEP

LD291650 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, yesterday received Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council. Their conversation took place in a cordial atmosphere.

San'a' Report

GF301957 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Brother Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, met with the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Moscow yesterday. During the meeting, recent developments in the situation in Lebanon following the Zionist invasion and its consequent effects, the developments in the Palestinian cause on the Arab and international levels and the Palestinian-Soviet relationship and the ways of bolstering it were discussed.

The Soviet official renewed his country's strong denunciation of the massacre which the Zionist forces perpetrated against the Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps and described the massacre as an unerasable, disgraceful blemish. He also held the United States responsible for the hostile and terrorist acts committed by the authorities of Zionist terrorism as a result of the military, financial and political support they received from the United States. The Soviet official called for the withdrawal of the invading Zionist forces from Lebanon. He assessed the decision of the PLO on withdrawing its forces from Beirut, describing the decision as a humanitarian, responsible one. Furthermore, he renewed his country's support for the Palestinian revolution.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS PLO MEETINGS IN DAMASCUS

LD302322 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 30 TASS -- A meeting of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution has taken place here today. It was presided over by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The meeting has reviewed the military aspects of the situation which has now emerged in the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon and the latest developments in the solution of the Palestinian problem.

On the same day the Central Committee of the Fatah Palestinian organization has held a meeting attended, among others, by Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting examined the latest (?developments) in the political and military situation in the region.

PDRY OFFICIAL VISITS, COMMENTS ON MIDEAST

GF301106 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The crimes committed in Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors have created indignation among the world peoples. PDRY Irrigation Minister Sa'id 'Abd an-Nu'man [title and name as heard], who has arrived in our country, said the following while being interviewed by our correspondent:

The whole world is well aware of the (?atrocities) committed in Lebanon by the Zionists who are being supported by the U.S. imperialists. The PDRY people have expressed their indigation at the activities of the Israeli aggressors, and we reiterate our support for the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples.

There have recently been horrifying incidents in Lebanon. The Zionists carried out acts of savagery against unarmed women, children and (?elderly people). This incident occurred after the evacuation of Palestinian men from West Beirut for the purpose of guaranteeing the security of the peaceful people there. The incidents in Lebanon have once again exposed the true identity of the policy pursued by the executioners in Israel and their patrons.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-ALGERIAN SHIPPING -- Odessa September 29 TASS -- The eighth session of the mixed Soviet-Algerian commission on sea shipping has ended here after signing a protocol on further cooperation between the two countries in sea navigation. It was pointed out during the session that the shipping service between the two countries is developing steadily on a party basis and with due account taken on mutual benefit. Participants in the meeting noted good cooperation between the USSR and Algeria at international forums on navigation and recommended to further develop this cooperation. It was pointed out that the commission worked in the spirit of complete mutual understanding and respect for each other's interests. The ninth session of the mixed Soviet-Algerian commission on sea shipping is to be held in Algiers in October, 1983. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 29 Sep 82 LD]

BREZHNEV, MALAGASY PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD301510 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, have exchanged telegrams of greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar.

Leonid Brezhnev expresses in his telegram the confidence that the vigorous development of relations of friendship between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries. I am convinced, the telegram stresses, that the Soviet-Malagasy friendship and close cooperation on the international scene serve the cause of peace all over the world.

The Malagasy people and their revolutionary government, marking this historical event, recall that the past decade of friendship and cooperation has been fruitful and confidence-inspiring, Didier Ratsiraka's telegram says. The world crisis of the capitalist economy, the growing number of seats of tension and the continued threat to the independence, well-being and security of the peoples that have marked the past ten years, have failed to hamper the development of diverse relations between our countries because of their mutual desire to struggle by all means for the cause of peace and socialism. May the future decades bring success, happiness and prosperity to the Soviet Union and Madagascar.

NIN ARTICLE ON SOVIET POLICY IN AFRICA ATTACKED

PM241025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS political observer S. Kulik article: "From Positions of Tendentiousness"]

[Text] The Belgrade weekly NIN frequently addresses questions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in its pages. However, it often does so from malevolent, tendentious positions. Unfortunately, this was the nature of an article which it published recently and which essentially distorts the Soviet Union's position with regard to African countries and, at the same time, with regard to the nonaligned states as a whole. Its author alleges that the USSR is seeking to win the nonaligned countries over "to the side of one of the two existing blocs and to subordinate the ideals of international equality and world democracy to the state interests of its leading force." According to the author, even the very term "nonaligned countries" is supposedly all but banned from the Soviet press.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall a statement made from the 26th CPSU Congress platform: "The nonaligned movement has been, and still is, an important factor in international relations...." L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "its strength lies in its thrust against imperialism and colonialism, against war and aggression. We are sure that the key to further enhancing the role of the nonaligned movement in world politics -- and we would welcome this -- is its loyalty to these, its fundamental principles."

The author of the article in NIN actively puts into circulation fabrications borrowed from the bourgeois press about "the USSR's desire to lay its hands on sales markets and sources of raw materials in Africa," "to assert its military-strategic presence on that continent and in the Indian Ocean" and so forth. He is plainly working to ascribe to socialism the sins of imperialist policy and then to place an equals sign between the foreign policy courses of the USSR and the United States in Africa. The author formulates his conclusion as follows: "The two mightiest world powers have come to quite resemble each other in terms of aims and methods...."

Arguments? Facts? Of course, NIN has neither, and therefore the weekly resorts to borrowing fabrications and falsifications from elsewhere. Here is one of them: "over the past 10 years the USSR has sold the nonaligned countries twice as many weapons as the United States," which, according to official American data, accounts for more than 50 percent of the total value of world exports of weapons. The Soviet Union has never denied that it gives assistance in strengthening the defense capability of individual countries. As distinct from the U.S. "military business," weapons are provided only for purposes of defending the African peoples' progressive gains and are destined for their liberation struggle. It has never placed weapons stamped "made in the USSR" in the hands of aggressors, bloody dictators and racists. NIN's "Sovietologists" ought to know that.

Here is another allegation in NIN, revealing its reluctance to report the truth: "African states wonder about the modest Soviet participation in giving assistance to developing countries by comparison with the West." However, a comparison of the nature and extent of Soviet and Western aid must not be abstract in nature but very concrete. It must not lose touch with the liberated countries' right to be recompensed for the harm done to them by colonial exploitation, as well as to compensation for the losses which the states of Africa have borne and are bearing as a result of the activities of neocolonialists. Let NIN know that we have never engaged in such activity.

Washington is using the African countries' impossible debts to the United States to increase their dependence on Western monopolies and strengthen U.S. political and military-strategic positions there.

The economic aid given by Socialist states is quite different in nature. The USSR does not seek concessions or military bases in developing countries or tie its loans and credits to political conditions and interference in the internal affairs of partner countries. Soviet aid serves, above all, to develop the state sector of the national economy for the purposes of more fully satisfying internal needs and strengthening the independence of young states. This is eloquently attested by the fact that more than 80 percent of the funds provided for in the USSR's agreements on economic and technical cooperation with African countries are directed toward developing sectors in the production sphere, including approximately 70 percent toward developing industry and power generation.

UN reference books attest that a distinguishing feature of the credits granted by the CEMA countries is the advantageous terms for obtaining them for a term of 8-12 years and at an annual interest rate of 2.5-3 percent. As distinct from capitalist states, which as a rule require their loans to be repaid in convertible currency, the USSR's agreements with developing countries provide for these payments to be made in the form of traditional export commodities or for credits to be paid off in the national currency.

The question arises: Why does NIN need to add grist to the mill of those who would like most of all to leave developing states face to face with neocolonialists? And this under conditions when the Reagan Administration's "new policy" in Africa is cynically aimed at undermining the African peoples' liberation struggle and splitting anti-imperialist unity.

LAND DISTRIBUTION TO OCCUR IN ZIMBABWE

LD011020 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, October 1 TASS -- All the landless peasants of Zimbabwe will be given plots of land by the end of the next year. This has been reported today by the Minister of Lands, Settlement and Agricultural Development of Zimbabwe, Moven Manachi.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS RESOLUTION ON TRUD

PM010741 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Committee and the Newspaper"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD." Soviet journalists regard it as a document of great political importance. The tasks set by the party are topical for all periodical publications -- be they a large-circulation newspaper or a central newspaper. Mobilizing the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and implement the plans for communist building and the USSR Food Program -- that is where journalists see the main purpose of their activity. Today we cannot work in the old way; the increased demands of the modern reader and his exactingness toward the content and form of newspaper articles force every party press journalist to critically reexamine his creativity. Let us read once again the lines from the resolution: "It is essential to improve the ideological and literary standard of the items published, to resolutely eliminate monotony and cliche, to seek to ensure that the newspaper is an authoritative, intelligent and trustworthy interlocutor for the reader and that it prompts creative thought and the desire to live, work and struggle in the Leninist way, the communist way. It is very important that every publication should be profound in content and comprehensive and vivid in form."

There is scarcely any need to prove that the "face" of the newspaper and its successes and prestige depend largely on the leadership of its activity by the party committee.

S.I. Turkin, first secretary of Togliatti party Gorkom, always reads a newspaper with a pencil in his hand. He will unfailingly note a good item and, when necessary, will prompt the development of a topic. He is constantly interested in replies to critical items. It is no accident that the city's economic leaders also treat the newspaper ZA KOMMUNIZM in a businesslike way. And not only because the party gorkom and the gorispolkom monitor all critical comments but also because the newspaper items are precise, rigorously argued and timely. And also because they believe in the newspaper's potential and see in it a reliable assistant in organizing socialist competition and in the struggle for the unity of word and deed.

The editorial workers eagerly describe how these mutual relations were formed and cite instances. Here is one of them. The Volgotsemmash plant submitted a rotary cement furnace for the seal of quality. But the documents lay around in the offices of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building. On the advice of the CPSU gorkom the editorial office collected all publications on this subject and sent them to the minister. Soon after a session of the ministry collegium was held which censured the bureaucrats. The ministry reported this to the newspaper, and the newspaper to its readers.

The practice prevailing in Togliatti of communication between the party gorkom and city organization and department leaders and the editorial office workers goes beyond the framework of official press conferences and journalists' presence at plenums and sessions. The CPSU gorkom workers unfailingly take part in editorial collegium sessions. Long-term and monthly editorial plans and the results of work are heard and discussed here regularly and in a truly informal manner. As a result, new topics, addresses and authors are appearing in the editorial office's plans. All this has the most beneficial effect on the content of what the newspaper publishes.

This practice, unfortunately, has not become universal.

Cases are still frequent where the party committee substitutes itself for the editor, keeps on at him over trifling matters and demands explanations for the slightest criticism of economic leaders, for some reason discerning in this the undermining of their authority. Unfortunately, in their daily practical work individual party gorkoms and raykoms make far from full use of the newspaper as an effective means of educating people and enhancing their activeness. For instance, it costs a certain raykom secretary nothing to send the rayon newspaper editor to see those responsible for hay or vegetable procurement, as SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recently wrote. But ought not the newspaperman be the one who really gets things moving? By his keen journalist's eye and party word and journalistic analysis he is called on to promote the solution of current issues, the dissemination of leading experience and the elimination of shortcomings. Indifference toward a newspaper can also be discerned in the fact that party committees are sometimes slow to determine the main, paramount tasks of the newspaper and underestimate the role and place of the press in internal party work. Hence the instances of inattention to the editorial offices' needs, the instances of nitpicking and the superficial leadership of the journalist collective. And the result: the poor standard of newspaper items.

As its employees themselves attest, SHAKHTERSKAYA PRAVDA, published in the city of Prokopyevsk, Kemerovo Oblast, still frequently publishes boring, untopical items and fails to see its undertakings through their conclusion. You can literally count on your fingers the items marked by novelty of subject matter, depth of treatment and high-quality literary execution. You read the newspaper but you do not see the problems facing the city and the cares and concerns which people are experiencing. But the party gorkom displays no particular anxiety about the newspaper's effectiveness. It believes that since the newspaper treats basic subjects and there are no serious errors, there is no cause for concern. The editorial office's plans are regularly endorsed. What more do you want? they say. But is that the essence of party leadership of the press?

It also happens that the party committee sees its task only in monitoring the work of the editorial collective. There's no denying that monitoring is necessary. But it must not assume the form of importunate interference in the newspaperman's day-to-day activity, constant calls to order and demands for the compulsory "sanctioning" of all items published.

When we speak of the intensification of party leadership we have in mind primarily the intensification of demands for the improvement of the newspaper's content and the insuring of the diversity of the forms in which the labor collectives' life and activity is covered. And, of course, the rendering of daily aid to the newspapermen. Not only by creating normal conditions for their work, although that is also very important, providing them with information more fully, constant concern for their studies and, finally, creating a truly creative atmosphere in the editorial office are essential. Journalists perform responsible party work and deserve attentive and respectful treatment and businesslike and specific aid.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution analyzing the work of the newspaper TRUD draws the attention of party committees and leaders of the mass media to the paramount -- strategic -- tasks of the press and the basic avenues of the newspapers' activity. One of the most important tasks is the formation in every person of conscious discipline, organization and responsibility and a communist attitude toward socialist property. The newspapers, the resolution says, must show comprehensibly and persuasively that only by strenuous labor and effective and high-quality work is it possible to achieve the development of the economy and the improvement of people's well-being. And, when acting as the organizer of socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans and the economical utilization of material resources and manpower, every newspaper must overcome the sporadic campaign approach to covering major problems and unfailingly see through to its conclusion whatever has been initiated. Unfortunately there are frequent cases when a newspaper, after opening a new rubric or declaring a new theme on its own pages, soon seems to forget its own initiatives and fails to meet readers' expectations.

Today ideological work is being restructured. The crux of this work is the struggle against formalism in work with people and to make propaganda as true to life as possible. This difficult process requires the breaking of fixed ideas and stereotyped thinking among the ideological workers themselves, journalists included, and requires an increase in their personal initiative and activeness. Let us turn once again to the experience of the Togliatti newspaper ZA KOMMUNIZM. The editorial mail and letters serve as an indicator of readers' interest in the newspaper. The newspaper receives over 8,000 a year. Readers suggest subjects and the topics of future items and describe their collectives' fine deeds. There are also many letters criticizing shortcomings. At the recommendation of the party gorkom the journalists pass on pointed warnings from readers to the leaders of the various city departments. The newspaper front-pages the answers received. These topical "microinterviews" are very full and require unusual skill from the journalist: An objective picture of the situation must be given, the reasons for it must be explained, and what is being done or what has already been done to resolve the problem must be reported. But it is precisely items of this sort -- objective, precise and prompt -- which make the newspaper a really militant one.

The party committee helps the newspaper and the newspaper helps the party committee. A customary way of formulating mutual relations, but how difficult it sometimes is to arrange. It hinges on communist principledness and comradely trust in each other. The journalist and the party worker must both know how to rise above local interests, phoney authority and "regimental honor." They must not gloss over shortcomings, they must struggle for the effectiveness of critical remarks and resolve urgent problems together -- that is where the basis of constant collaboration between the party committee and the newspaper is to be found.

In all its activity the newspaper must be guided by the Leninist principles and traditions of Soviet journalism. "Less political blathering," V.I. Lenin taught. "...closer to life; more attention to ensuring that the worker and peasant masses actually build something new in their daily work; more verification of the extent to which this something is new in communist terms." The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD" obliges journalists to tackle life even more vigorously, to be the rostrum for leading public opinion, the voice of the working people and the reliable assistant of the party organizations.

URBANIZATION PROBLEMS VIEWED BY SOCIOLOGIST

PM301339 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[G. Mylnikova report: "Tomorrow's Urban Lifestyle"]

[Excerpts] The rapid concentration of industry, the appearance of highly complex forms of equipment, transport and communications and the attendant improvement in man's economic situation have accelerated the growth of cities and of their size and population. Whereas in 1850 there were 4 cities in the world with million-plus populations, by 1960 there were 141 and, according to the forecasts of some experts, this figure should double by the year 2000.

Scientists in many developed countries, who have dubbed this process the "urban explosion," are now talking with one accord of the threat hanging over people's lives in the modern industrial city. Doctors have pointed out that the atmospheric pollution caused by industrial waste and automobile exhaust fumes is increasing severalfold the number of respiratory complaints and that prolonged exposure to noise increases the likelihood of developing mental disorders. Sociologists are worried by the ever-increasing alienation syndrome and lack of humanity in big cities, since the "urban explosion" entails, after all, not just the movement of the population from the countryside to the city and the growth of the latter, but also a new way of life and changes in people's thinking and behavior.

Nevertheless, despite urbanization's considerable drawbacks, the city has a tremendous magnetic appeal: It offers a wide range of options for satisfying one's professional, creative and intellectual requirements and a more comfortable life. The question is to improve the city dweller's environment.

How are the experts tackling it with regard to our cities now and in the future?

Professor O.I. Shkaratan, chairman of the Soviet sociological association central section for the sociology of regional and urban development, spoke to us:

"The industrialization of human society worldwide has changed the face of cities: They are a completely new environment and there can be no question of any return to a Crusonian idyll.

"The challenge is to optimize man's living conditions in his new urbanized environment. In order to do so, however, this environment -- and above all the urban population, whose composition is very mixed -- must be thoroughly studied.

"For example, as a result of a large influx of people from the countryside, sizable groups of the population, very different from the indigenous urban dwellers, have formed in industrial centers and at construction projects. One such group is composed of people who live in neighboring villages and travel into the city to work or satisfy their social, consumer service and cultural requirements (the so-called 'pendulum migrants').

Studies by sociologists in Kiev showed that these urban 'commuters' represent 33 percent of the total number of people employed in the transport sphere and 28 percent of those employed in the service sphere.

"Another group sprang from the ranks of former villagers who took up permanent residence in cities, securing accommodation in workers' hostels in some cases and in homes bought for cash in the private sector in others.

"Both are unused to the urban lifestyle with its high mobility and transient relationships and have difficulty in adjusting to urban social institutions.

"Hence the emergence among new city dwellers of a lack of self-confidence and of a sense of isolation. Personal conflicts and a fondness for the bottle frequently accompany the process of adapting to the new living conditions.

"What measures are proposed by sociologists to prevent or alleviate the negative effects of adaptation in, for example, new cities?

"Above all, industrial installations must be sited where manpower is available (even if there is no raw material base in the vicinity) and where the necessary foundation for people's lives and education and for the development of their requirements has been laid. As practise has shown, a production facility stuck in the middle of nowhere costs the state far more in terms both of lowered morale and economic losses.

"We recommend that, along with youngsters, representatives of the older generation from their customary environment (village or settlement) be sent to construction projects so as to thereby ensure effective social control.

"As for the question of improving the quality of life for every section of the population of both old and young cities, attention should be paid to the following: In an urbanized society it is essential that institutions with broad powers for monitoring the balanced development of the social infrastructure be established under city soviets.

"Within the framework of this social institution serious research must be conducted into the city as a multifunctional organism and the city dweller's lifestyle, including both his work and leisure-time activities.

"In this connection I would like to single out an important way of optimizing city dwellers' living conditions. Sociologists and psychologists have, for example, noted a certain phenomenon: the more developed a city, the stronger people's desire for small-scale forms of relaxation, that is, local recreation.

"Let us see; what have we got? Standardized movie theaters and movie-concert halls designed to seat hundreds and thousands of people and restaurants like railroad stations and where the music is deafening.

"The obsession with seating capacity and standardization have reached the point of absurdity. Standards are, of course, necessary in industry and in the provision of consumer services. But in the cultural sphere there must be scope for the individualization of lifestyles. We need small, chamber theaters and television theaters designed to seat, say, 50 people and small soft-drink cafes, especially for young people, for whom there is simply nowhere, apart from dance halls -- and discotheques too now -- to get to know one another. In short, there is a need for places to socialize which are suitable for small groups of city dwellers and which take into consideration groups' individual predilections.

"City dwellers need a special state subdepartment responsible for the planning and organization of a multiplicity of leisure activities.

"How do sociologists see our urbanized society of the future and what will be the distinguishing feature of the city dweller's lifestyle in the year 2000?

"Above all, mobility and variability. This will find expression in trends like the increase in the number of times people change profession during their lifetime. Studies by Soviet and foreign scientists have shown that people moving into a previously unfamiliar professional sphere possess a number of valuable creative attributes (a fresh outlook and an innovative mind as yet "untainted" by cliches) needed for "rejuvenating" existing planning and management techniques, styles and methods.

"It is to be hoped that architects will design as few installations as possible with functions which are 'fixed for perpetuity'".

Of course, none of the plans put forward by the experts for rebuilding our cities in accordance with the era of urbanization can be realized just by themselves; they can only be realized with the active participation of ministries, party committees, local Soviet and the efforts of all of us.

BREZHNEV MEETING WITH AZERBAIJAN LEADERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 September on pages 1-2 carries a TASS Report on Brezhnev and Aliyev's meeting with leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR in Baku on 26 September. This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service report published on pages R 19-22 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

Page R 20, last paragraph, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...have already noted the steady pace.... [omitting "Comrade Brezhnev said."]

Page R 22, paragraph 7, from end of penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...the republic with mineral fertilizers, agricultural equipment.... [substituting "mineral" for "material."]

Penultimate paragraph, line 2, PRAVDA, reads ...the Central Committee Bureau. We shall discuss.... [Substituting "Bureau" for "Politbureau."]

CORRECTION TO BREZHNEV'S 26 SEP BAKU SPEECH

The Moscow Domestic Service Report on Brezhnev's speech in Baku on 26 September published on pages R 8-R 13 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT should be corrected as follows:

Page R 9, paragraph 10, line 5 should read: ...oil workers of Afghanistan [presumably slip of tongue by Brezhnev], who have a.... [substituting "Afghanistan" for "Azerbaijan" and adding editorial note.]

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 September on pages 1-2 publishes the above speech. The PRAVDA version of the passage corrected above substitutes "Azerbaijan" for "Afghanistan"

REPORTS ON LEADER APPEARANCES 22 SEP TO 1 OCT

Kapitonov in Chechen-Ingush ASSR

LD011030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Today the Chechen-Ingush ASSR was presented with the Order of Labor Red Banner at a joint ceremonial meeting of the CPSU obkom and the republic's Supreme Soviet in Groznyy. Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by its participants, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, he warmly congratulated the working people of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR on its 60th anniversary and the 200th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of the Chechen and Ingush peoples into Russia. Comrade Kapitonov read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and to prolonged applause pinned the Order of Labor Red Banner to the republic's banner.

Kunayev in Alma Ata

LD302212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Moscow Academic Art Theater named after Gorkiy has been making a successful tour of Alma Ata.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee attended a performance at the Kazakh Academic Theater of Drama.

Maslennikov Press Conference

LD230926 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- A press conference that has opened at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry is devoted to economic, social and cultural development of small nationalities of the northern part of the Soviet Union. Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Nikolay Maslennikov is speaking to journalists. Officials of departments linked with the development of northern areas of the USSR, workers in culture participate in the press conference.

Rashidov at Literary Soiree

LD292326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A festival of Soviet multinational literature in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union has ended in Uzbekistan. It was a convincing demonstration of the inseparable links of writers with the life of the peoples. A festive soiree at the Lenin Palace of Friendship of the USSR's Peoples in Tashkent was devoted to the conclusion of the festival. The soiree was attended by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Romanov Pipeline Address

LD222304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] An open party meeting was held today at the "Nevskiy Zavod" association in Leningrad. The Communists of the association approved a program for speeding up mass production and increasing the production of higher capacity gas pumping units for the Urengoy-Pomariy-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, spoke at the meeting.

Romanov at Propagandist Aktiv

LD241714 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the Leningrad Gorkom's propagandist aktiv took place today. Tasks concerning the further perfecting of political and economic education in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed. Ways of raising the efficiency of studies and of increasing the contribution by propagandists to the implementation of concrete tasks facing the collectives were determined.

Analyzing the experience accumulated by Leningrad Gorkom, the speakers spoke of untapped reserves and of raising the role of each of the 60,000 propagandists who will conduct studies in the new school year.

Taking part in the work of the meeting was Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 24 September reports that on that date, Propaganda Workers Day, tasks of further perfecting political and economic training were examined at a meeting of the propaganda aktiv of the Leningrad party organization. "Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom took part in the work of the meeting."]

Romanov at Agriculture Meeting

LD281938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] An obkom plenary meeting today set before the Communists and all the working peoples of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast the task of making a new step forward in the intensification of agricultural production. The meeting elaborated specific measures for increasing the efficiency of land and animal husbandry in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A report was was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom.

Solomentsev, at Reception

LD232318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 23 September the RSFSR Council of Ministers held a reception to mark the holding of the days of culture of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Envoys of the fraternal people were cordially welcomed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

CSA REPORTS ON HAY, SILAGE STOCK BUILDING

LD302258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up preparations for winter at the country's farms:

Eighty-six percent of the planned quantity of hay has been laid in. The procurement plan for this type of fodder has been exceeded by the farms of Latvia, Azerbaijan and Estonia. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Belorussia, the Ukraine, Lithunia and Armenia are approaching the plan target.

In the south of the country the weather favors a second cutting of grasses and front-ranking farms are using this opportunity to top up reserves of bulk fodder.

Procurement of succulent fodder continues. This year, considerably more mixed silage than before is being laid in. In the country as a whole over 160 million tons of silage has been obtained.

Preparations For Winter

LD301544 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Farms in the north of the country have begun keeping their livestock indoors. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in southern regions are preparing for winter, too, by repairing premises, fodder shops and feed centers. At the same time operatives are continuing to bring in fodder; according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 27 September, some 61 million tons of hay, or 86 percent of the plan, had been stored. Farms in Latvia, Azerbaijan and Estonia overfulfilled their plans for procurement of that fodder, while kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, the Ukraine, Lithuania and Armenia were close to the plan target.

Silage amounting to 160.8 million tons has been obtained. Out of this quantity more than 20 million tons have been laid in with carbamide and other synthetic nitrogenous admixtures.

Mass harvesting of fodder root plants, including sugar beet and cucurbits is in progress. Over 5 million tons of them have been stocked in.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-29 SEP REPORTED

LD010258 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 27-29 September, times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 September

The first 100,000 tons of rice have been delivered to the procurement points in the Kuban. Orenburg land cultivators are completing plowing-up winter fallow on the third million hectares. Every 24 hours 100,000 hectares of soil are prepared for the spring sowing. (0430 GMT)

Livestock breeding in Kirghizia is the main branch of agriculture. There are more than 10 million sheep here. More than 4 million tons have been procured to date, difficult weather conditions notwithstanding. (0630 GMT)

Farmers in the largest Kazakhstan grain oblast, Kustanay Oblast, increased the sale of grain to the state. Thousands of trucks which finished with corn harvesting are taking part. The total capacity of the threshing floors was increased by 1.5 times this year. The farmers of Surkhan-Darya Oblast are among the first to complete rice harvesting in Uzbekistan. An average of more than 50 quintals per hectare is threshed here. Mass sowing of winter crops is under way in Moldavia. The areas under the new Moldavian variety of the winter wheat Petikul have been widened in Kagulskiy Rayon. This year it gave a harvest of 50-60 quintals per hectare and not on the irrigated land. Fertilizers are applied. Ineffective application of local fertilizers in the winter-spring period has been eliminated completely. (1100 GMT)

The country's cotton growers are completing gathering of the 4th million ton of raw cotton. As reported to us by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, more than 40 percent of the planned amount has arrived at procurement points. The Azerbaijani farmers are closest of all to the completion of the harvest. Almost 2/3 of the planned harvest has already been taken from the fields in the republic. (1530 GMT)

28 September

Harvesting is ending in Kazakhstan. Grain from 90 percent of the area has been cut and windrowed. The weather is good at the moment and in the course of the next few days the harvesting of cereal crops will be completed. Particular attention is being paid by farms to harvesting of groat crops. There are more than 1 million hectares given over to rice, millet and buckwheat in the republic. On 750,000 hectares groat crops have already been gathered. (0700 GMT)

Large-scale sowing of winter crops began in Moldavia today. The sowing should be completed on the whole acreage in one work week. The areas sown to intensive, low-stem varieties of winter wheat are being expanded. The role of winter barley is growing sharply. In the 3d year of the 5-year plan Moldavia intends to produce 3.6 million tons of grain, as envisaged in the USSR Food Program. (0800 GMT)

To date in the Kuban 3.2 million tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points. The plan envisages sales of 4.25 million tons. A good crop of corn has been grown. So far it has been harvested from 115,000 hectares of the overall 340,000 hectares. The first 1.5 million tons of sugar beet have been delivered to refineries. It has been lifted from 1/4 of the acreage. The Ukraine is one of the main producers of groat crops. More buckwheat than planned was sown this year and 5,000 hectares of millet above plan was sown. Buckwheat yields are close to the planned quotas and millet yields in some places are simply very good. In Sumy Oblast, average yields of 23 quintals per hectare are achieved and in Cherkassy Oblast even 25 quintals. (1100 GMT)

In Krasnoyarsk Kray threshing of grain is drawing to a close on the second million hectares. The harvest is difficult in eastern rayons of the kray. The cold summer has delayed the ripening of grain. Six hundred combine-harvesters from southern rayons where many farms have completed the harvest have been despatched to help. (1230 GMT)

The machine operators of Omsk Oblast today are completing autumn plowing on the first million hectares. This is more than half of the entire area allocated for this. Winter crop sowing is coming to an end on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. Winter crops have been sown on 16.5 million hectares. In the main the sowing campaign is now taking place in the North Causasus. Autumn plowing is being held up somewhat on the farms. It has been carried out on 37 million hectares, which is a little more than half the area allocated for this. Grain crops remain to be threshed on 7 percent of the area harvested. This work is proceeding in Eastern Siberia and in the oblasts of the northwest of the republic. Sugar beets have been lifted on 42 percent of the fields. A considerable amount of work still remains to be done on the threshing of sunflowers and the harvesting of soya is starting.

Agricultural workers of Belorussia have carried out harvesting of grain crops in an organized manner and fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. Kolkozes and sovkhozes in the republic have delivered 1,876 million tons of grain, including 894,000 tons of the valuable food crop, winter rye, which is 239,000 tons above plan. The plans for sales of grain to the state were fulfilled by all oblasts in the republic. The plan for procurement of buckwheat was underfulfilled. (1000 GMT)

According to the latest data, grain and pulse crops have been reaped in the country on an area of more than 109 million hectares. Almost all of the reaped grain has been threshed. Rates for the harvesting of corn for grain, rice and other late crops are increasing. Belorussian farms, farms of many oblasts of the Russian Federation and of the Ukraine have met their tasks for the sale of grain to the state. Farms in Altay Kray and Omsk Oblast are daily stepping up their rates for the delivery of grain to elevators. (1100 GMT)

Late crops are being harvested from the fields everywhere. Thus over 1.1 million hectares of corn for grain have been threshed. This is 29 percent of the area to be harvested. This work has been completed in Uzbekistan and is drawing to an end in Tajikistan and Turkmenia. One area of work which is significant for its volume is sunflower harvesting. It has been carried out on 1.3 million hectares. Sugar beet has been lifted on approximately 40 percent of the sown area. Many farms are obtaining a good harvest of this crop this autumn. Harvesting of soya is getting under way at the moment. It is a valuable fodder crop. The pressure of work is abating on the grain fields. Grain and pulse crops have now been threshed on an area of 107.5 million hectares. The greatest area of crops remains to be harvested in East Siberia. Today we received a report that the harvest has been successfully completed in Tyumen and Sverdlovsk oblasts. Mass transportation of grain from the threshing floors to the elevators is underway. Winter sowing is being carried out at the moment in the southern regions of our country. About 29 million hectares have been sown to various crops, which is 69 percent of the plan. Over 50 million hectares of autumn fallow land has been plowed. In the past week there has been a marked rise in the rate of this work, but there is still a very large amount of plowing to be done. (1500 GMT)

The growers of Krasnoyarsk Kray have sold the state 900,000 tons of grain. Its transportation to the grain delivery centres is continuing. A fine harvest has been grown throughout the kray. In particular areas 30 or more quintals of grain per hectare is being harvested. Many farms have already each fulfilled two state plans. (1800 GMT)

Ukrainian sugar beet growers are bringing in the harvest at a fast rate and are giving the sugar refiners the opportunity to bring the refineries up to full capacity. Harvesting of sunflower continues. Harvesting of fibre-flax is ending. The potato and vegetable growers have a lot of work to do. In the country as a whole the harvest has been gathered from 72 percent of the total area, and that of vegetables from 54 percent. At the same time farms are continuing sowing winter crops and autumn plowing.

Farms of the Mordovian, Chuvash and Mari Autonomous Republics, Kaluga, Orel, Kursk, Gorkiy, Moscow, Vladimir, Bryansk and Ivanovo Oblasts have already reported the fulfillment of pledges for the sale of grain to the state. (2004 GMT)

VOZNESENSKIY ON MICROBIOLOGICAL INDUSTRY

OW010612 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0610 GMT on 25 September carries its weekly political observers talk. In the 30-minute program Lev Aleskandrovich Voznesenskiy discusses developments in the Soviet microbiological industry and interviews Rostislav Sergeyevich Rychkov, chief of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry.

Voznesenskiy notes that today's talk is about the Soviet microbiological industry "which has existed in the country for only 16 years." He says that a lot of attention is paid to this industry and asks Rostislav Sergeyevich Rychkov to talk about the effectiveness of this industry.

Rychkov says that plans for increased agricultural production demand new production conditions. "Therefore a task was set to establish facilities for increasing fodder products for the livestock sector from sources not associated with agriculture." Timber, for instance, is not suitable for direct consumption by livestock; however in treated form it provides a valuable fodder additive.

There are many products with rich protein content, Rychkov, says, "however, there is a lack of them in our country." He adds that yeast products have a very high protein content and that their production can be easily developed. These sources of high protein, which include petroleum byproducts, can be made available in areas where they are most needed.

Voznesenskiy points out that increased production of protein additives by the microbiological industry will allow reduction of grain usage for fodder and that "livestock production could be doubled by using protein additives" without increasing the amount of grain used for fodder.

Rychkov adds that using grain for fodder in pure form is extremely uneconomical and that the main problem is to ensure an increase in protein additives production. "Today we do not satisfy animal husbandry's demand for protein additives. However, their current production growth rate is dramatic. In the next 5-year plan period we expect to produce 2.2 million tons of additives, but over 5 million tons are needed to satisfy the growing demand."

Rychkov says that 74 percent of the microbiological industry is serving agriculture and the rest is supplying the food and chemical industries with products for domestic goods, such as shampoo and detergents. In relation to agriculture, Rychkov notes that 1 ton of additives will substitute 5-7 tons of grain. "We are enthusiastic about increasing the growth rate of the microbiological industry. However, we still have problems in utilizing its full capacity; these problems are acute and we have to learn to overcome them. We hope that the industries associated with the development of the microbiological industry will not forget us and will help us to contribute to our economy and to our Food Program in particular."

COSMOS-1411 LAUNCHED TO STUDY OUTER SPACE

LD301520 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the "Cosmos-1411" artificial satellite of the earth today to continue studies of outer space. The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 384 kilometers, minimum distance -- 208 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming information.

RZHANOV ON INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

PM171211 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 12 September publishes on page 2 a 1,900-word Novosibirsk interview with A.V. Rzhanov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Semiconductor Physics, by special correspondent I. Osnev under the heading "The Marathon of Introducing New Developments." Rzhanov discusses inventions into production and calls for better facilities for research institutes to prove the value of new developments in practice. He notes the importance of the rapid development of fundamental research and hence the need for improved supplies of materials and equipment for the Academy of Science's research departments, citing his own institute's experience by way of illustration.